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REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

Memoirs of the Professional Life of an Architect, between the Years 1768 and 1833. Not published. 4to. pp. 68. London, 1834.

THIS quarto, not published, but distributed by Sir John Soane between his friends, offers two prominent features to our consideration—1st, the individual energy of character and devotedness to his art, which raised the writer to so high a station, from a beginning attended by more of difficulties than advantages; and 2dly, the exposition of the struggles, disappointments, intrigues, and vexations, which attend even the most eminent and successful public career in England, connected with the profession of the fine arts.

It will be felt, that, in noticing a production of this kind, our task must be a very simple one. We have no right to play the critic upon a volume privately circulated; nor would we venture to pronounce any opinion upon circumstances where the writer, in no very measured terms, censures some of his contemporaries, and among them some for whom we entertain sentiments of friendly regard and esteem. It is probable that several of these parties may deem answers necessary: it is enough for us merely to report the leading points which have occurred to us in perusing Sir John Soane's interesting memoirs.

After a glowing exordium in praise of the noble art of architecture, there is an introduction, of a general tendency, and full of judicious observation. Witness the following advice (so lamentably disregarded in many of our public follies called buildings):—

"Let us not blindly and servilely copy the ancient buildings, but cautiously examine them, and if possible catch the spirit of them; by constant study, deep reflection, and unwearied diligence, we shall discover the causes of their various combinations and proportions, and shall trace the springs whence we derive satisfaction in contemplating the venerable remains of ancient grandeur. We shall then look upon those wonderful and stupendous works with equal pleasure and improvement; we shall constantly discover new beauties; we shall perceive how different are the effects produced by the sight of the objects themselves, from the ideas excited on examining them in prints, drawings, and models; we shall see how closely the ancient artists attended to the character, convenience, and locality of their edifices; and that the same ornaments and the same proportions which astonish and delight in some situations, fail of effect in others."

"The ancient artists, and the great restorers of architecture, attained the summit of reputation and fortune by slow and gradual advances; but enterprising and interested mechanics, more anxious to acquire wealth than to secure fame, have found shorter and easier roads to success, though not to science; and by following the precept of Martial, (lib. v. Epigr. 56)—

*Si duri puer ingent videtur,
Præcones facias, vel architectum—*

have prodigiously increased the number of architects and surveyors. In the present times there is a fashion even in architecture—a fashion which renders learning and application needless, and teaches men boldly to attempt every thing—a fashion that has brought forward men, whose works, replete with foreign absurdities, future ages will view with wonder and astonishment.

"When any new public building is wanted, or when it is requisite to make material alterations and additions to an existing structure, after the constituted authorities have made their plans, estimates, and reports, recourse should be had to a limited competition, as the most probable mode of obtaining the most perfect design for variety, convenience, and good taste, and economy in the execution of the work. Had this mode been adopted some few years since, it is most probable that Buckingham House, with its superb hall, magnificent staircase, and state apartments, would have remained untouched, and applicable as a residence for some of the younger branches of the royal family, or for such other purposes as his majesty might be pleased to approve. Carlton Palace, too, with its noble portico and unique hall, its numerous splendid state apartments, magnificent conservatories, and extensive offices, instead of being hastily demolished, might have been adapted for a National Gallery for Painting and Sculpture, a Royal Academy of the Fine Arts, with apartments for the Royal Society and the Society of Antiquaries;—and all these objects might have been obtained at an expense consistent with the most rigid economy of the public money. It may likewise be added, that if this course had been followed, instead of that monstrosity at Piccadilly called Buckingham Palace, raised, to the disgrace of the nation, at an enormous expense, in a swamp surrounded with nuisances of a most disgusting character, we might have seen a royal palace erected on that elevated and salubrious spot, Constitution Hill."

Upon this topic we need not enlarge; and shall only say, that to have done any thing worse or more scandalously jobbish than Buckingham Palace was an impossibility.

From the personal narrative we learn that, "Led by a natural inclination to the study of architecture, at the age of fifteen I had attained some knowledge of the rudiments of that noble art, and a facility in drawing; when I became a pupil of the late Mr. Dance, one of the most accomplished architects of the English school. From the profound scientific skill and kind attention of that gentleman, which I shall ever remember with sentiments of deep gratitude, I acquired that taste and feeling for the architecture of the Greeks and Romans which can only cease with my existence."

Indeed, the writer appears to have started with that overflowing ardour which was calculated to last, and has lasted, through a long and brilliant life. In 1772, twice thirty years ago, he gained the silver medal given by the Royal Academy for the best drawing of the front of

the Banqueting House at Whitehall; and, in 1776, the gold medal for the best design for a triumphal bridge. Thus distinguished, he tells us—

"Soon afterwards, through the kindness of my most esteemed friend, the late Sir William Chambers, I was introduced to his majesty King George the Third; and, under the auspices of that sovereign, was sent to Italy, to pursue my studies, with an allowance of 60*l.* per annum, for three years, and 30*l.* for travelling expenses to Rome, and the same sum, at the expiration of three years, to defray my travelling expenses back to England."

This was no very rich endowment; but to the young enthusiast it was enough: and with his 240*l.* for three years, he revelled in imagining and executing plans for magnificent senate-houses and majestic palaces.

"No subject," he observes, "can be more interesting to the architect, nor better calculated for the exercise of his skill and taste, than a palace for the sovereign. To unite the grand and the useful is a most difficult task: for whilst internal convenience requires several floors to be placed one above the other, external magnificence admits only of one floor, raised on a lofty and imposing basement. This palace was proposed to be erected in Hyde Park, with a series of magnificent hotels, extending from Knightsbridge to Bayswater, relieved by occasional breaks; making, at the same time, a rich foreground to the royal residence, improving the general appearance of the Park, and providing an ample fund to defray all the expense attending the completion of the design."

The student's first patron at Rome was the Bishop of Derry (afterwards Earl of Bristol), of whose final treatment of him, however, in 1780, when he had returned home at his desire, he bitterly complains. From the consequent depression of his spirits, he was roused by a competition for the erection of two penitentiary houses, proposed in the 19 Geo. III. to be erected on Battersea Rise. Here, it is stated, his design was approved by the commissioners; but a noble duke interfered, and, by his influence, obtained the premiums for Mr. W. Blackburn and Mr. T. Hardwicke. Mr. Soane became much employed in private buildings; and in 1788 published *Plans, &c.*, with a dedication, by permission, to the king. He rebuilt Blackfriars Bridge, Norwich; and received the unanimous thanks of the corporation, for having executed it within the estimated expense. This year, on the death of Sir Robert Taylor, after an arduous contest with thirteen competitors, he was appointed architect to the Bank of England, which office he only resigned in October last, leaving that structure and its avenues, &c. a lasting monument of his abilities and genius.

Of the jealousies and envy attendant upon this appointment, the Memoir says:

"In the *Observer* of the 16th October, 1796, under the head of 'Architecture à la Mode d'Angleterre, A.D. 1796,' a most bitter and malicious attack was made on me, under the

appellation of the 'Modern Goth,' for having destroyed the Rotunda. On my appointment of architect to the Bank, a *corps collectif* was organised, which has since pursued me incessantly, on every opportunity, in every stage of my life, to the present moment."

Under these circumstances, he thinks it right to contrast his practice with that of other eminent architects.

"However obnoxious my success had made me, I became still more so by the part I took in the suit brought against the county of Northampton by Mr. Stoddart, the measurer, and tried before Lord Chief Justice Eyre, in support of a charge of two per cent for measuring the buildings at the new gaol, in addition to the unquestionable allowance of five per cent to the architect or surveyor."

"My evidence was contrasted with the practice of Messrs. Wyatt, Cockerell, and Holland. The latter gentleman deposed that he was in the habit of charging one, two, and two and a-half per cent, in addition to the usual allowance of five per cent. I stood alone in combating this practice—a practice from which my own feelings revolted as highly unwarrantable; the established allowance of five per cent to the architect and surveyor, being an adequate compensation for his best services, through all the stages of his duty, from the design, inclusively, to the ultimate examination and audit of the accounts of the tradesmen. I was the only professional witness called on the part of the county, and the verdict was in favour of the county."

"No opportunity (he relates, farther on) was omitted to hold me up to public contempt. On the opening of the Globe Tavern, in Fleet Street, (a building raised from the design of Mr. Wyatt), a dinner was given by that gentleman to a great number of artists and literary characters. In the plate of each guest was laid a copy of the critique on the Rotunda, entitled the 'Modern Goth,' already noticed, as printed in the *Observer*, 16th October, 1796. This shewing me up to ridicule and contempt, in order to exhibit the 'tasteful Wyatt, holding his aching sides,' was treated as a joke—it was a black joke, worthy of its authors."

Another grand source of difference arose out of the construction of plans for a new House of Lords (1794-8); but we shall not enter upon the details. About this time Mr. Soane built Buckingham House, in Pall Mall; and tell us:

"I select this composition in order to record two circumstances: the first, that no deviations were made from the original designs, from the commencement to the completion of the works; and, secondly, that in consequence of the designs of the architect not having been interfered with, the estimated expense was not exceeded."

To such deviations and alterations, forced upon him in erecting public structures at later periods, such as the Law Courts, Entrance to the House of Lords, Board of Trade, &c., the author attributes the imperfections that have been occasionally objected, either to parts of their internal arrangements, or to their style of external architecture."

In 1795 Mr. Soane was constituted Archi-

* We select some passages to illustrate this:—
"On the 21st of June, a copy of the report of the late select committee of the House of Commons, appointed to inquire into the propriety of proceeding with the building of the New Courts at Westminster, was transmitted to me, with official directions to make the alterations in the northern extremities of those buildings which are recommended in the report of the committee to be taken down, with as little delay as possible. By the plan of the select committee, the whole of the rooms contained in this part of the building, making together fifteen in number, were swept away;—the four separate entrances into the court next New Palace Yard, for the

fect to the Woods and Forests, which he held for some years: in this office Mr. Nash produced all his improvements in Regent Street and Marylebone Park.

Elected a member of the Antiquaries and Royal Societies, Mr. Soane, in 1806, was also chosen to the chair of Professor of Architecture to the Royal Academy; and revived the reading of those lectures which he has since illustrated by his talent and encouraged by his munificence. In 1825 he was appointed one of the trustees of the institution; as he had previously been grand Superintendent of Work to the United Fraternity of Freemasons, in whose new hall admirable evidence of his skill is to be seen.

Of many other distinguished appointments; of many splendid designs, which all who remember the annual exhibitions at Somerset House must have vividly impressed on their minds; of many great works performed by this eminent individual, and barely mentioned in the Memoir, it is out of our power to take sufficient notice. Neither can we allude to those numerous acts of princely and patriotic spirit with which he has promoted national institutions, and been the liberal benefactor of merciful charities. To the Duke of York's monument he gave a thousand pounds; to the country he has bequeathed an admirable museum; to the excellent Literary Fund, as well as the Artists' Fund, he has been a most generous contributor. Alluding to the first of these donations, Sir John Soane thus adverts:

"This circumstance, occasioned by a feeling of gratitude, increased the number of attacks on my professional and moral character, which commenced in the year 1788, on my appointment as Architect to the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, and which have been continued to the present time, through the medium of the public prints and anonymous letters. In some of these attacks I have been charged with suffering my nearest

Judges, the gentlemen of the bar, the king's counsel, and the public, were also annihilated;—so likewise was the entrance into the coffee-rooms from New Palace Yard. By this alteration, likewise, the entrance from St. Margaret Street through a suitable vestibule, intended almost exclusively for the use of the judges and persons who have business to transact with their lordships out of court, is now, from absolute necessity, used as a general thoroughfare. Immediately after receiving the copy of the report of the select committee, I entered on the painful task of removing such portions of the New Law Courts as they had so hastily condemned to be demolished: which being done, the whole of the new facade was completed according to the plan recommended by the committee. The internal finishings and fittings, also, of the Court of King's Bench, were so far advanced towards the end of the year 1825, that the judges were pleased to inspect the works, when they discovered that the building was so materially different, in many of its essential accommodations, from the designs approved by them, that it was feared the court would be found extremely inconvenient to the gentlemen of the bar and the public."

"It will be seen by the foregoing statements, that I have endeavoured to discharge, with zeal and attention, to the best of my abilities, the important trust reposed in me, as the architect of the New Law Courts; and it will be seen that many very material alterations have been made from the original designs, over which I had no control, and which have since subjected me to the most severe animadversions. I have no hesitation in subscribing to the statement of numerous defects in the New Law Courts, brought before the public on every possible occasion, in the most severe and offensive language, not only in the House of Commons by honourable members, but in other places by persons armed with the privileges of powdered wigs and black gowns, with all the overwhelming influence of forensic language and legal tact. Here I must add, that when the buildings in the front of the Court of King's Bench are restored to the state they were in at the time of the appointment of the select committee, and finished according to the original plan, and the exterior Gothicized to assimilate with the north front of Westminster Hall, the public will no longer hear the taste and convenience of these works reproached, and the architect will be proud to have it engraved on his tomb,—HERE LIES THE MAN WHO DESIGNED AND DIRECTED THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE NEW LAW COURTS AT WESTMINSTER."

relatives to exist in a state of 'pauperism,' whilst I am squandering my money by hundreds and thousands in the ostentatious gratification of pride and vanity. To refute this attack—one out of a multitude—I offer the following extract from a letter to a noble lord: 'Allow me, my lord, to express my obligations for the honour of being permitted to insert your lordship's name as one of the trustees of my grandson and three granddaughters:—for the purposes of this trust, 10,000*l.* three per cent consols, and 10,000*l.* three per cent reduced, will be immediately transferred into the names of your lordship and the other trustees.' His lordship having accepted the trust jointly with Mr. Chantrey, Sir T. Lawrence, and Col. (now Sir Benj.) Stephenson, the deed was executed accordingly."

"During the course of my life, I have, at very considerable expense, made a large collection of works of ancient and modern art; and having made suitable provisions, by testamentary bequests, and other legal documents, for each of my relatives, and others whom I consider to have claims on my recollection, and having likewise, under an act of parliament, secured my library, and works of ancient and modern art, from being dispersed, and thus endeavoured to render the collection as useful as possible to the students in the fine arts, and for the advancement of architectural knowledge, I now retire to my official residence—'to enjoy my Chelsea pittance and my ease.' In conclusion, though I have briefly alluded to those intellectual delights and mental gratifications which the architect feels whilst perpetuating in his labours the charms of his chaste and beautiful damsels, yet I have likewise detailed many of those serious mortifications and disappointments that have induced not only the present Master of the Rolls, but many other highly-talented artists, to retire from the practice of this noble and useful art, after having devoted years of study to acquire a competent knowledge of its theory and practice. Nor will it be matter of surprise, if the student in architecture, after glancing over the preceding pages, should be discouraged from the pursuit of his studies, and leave the practice of the profession to the ignorant mechanic, the deceptive contractor, the speculative builder, and the fanciful draughtsman. In these pages he will see that a committee of taste—an honourable member of parliament—a learned barrister—a favoured clerk—or any fashionable amateur armed with a little brief authority—has the power to control the architect, paralyse the best energies of his mind, and destroy his fair pretensions to fame and fortune; although such persons are no more fitted to correct the public taste and to instruct the architect, than the presumptions and ignorant pedant was to school Hannibal in the art of war."

Consistently with the principles on which we set out, we have no remarks of our own to offer; and have only to add, that several beautiful plans are engraved for this volume, among which we particularly noticed the Interior of each of the Law Courts at Westminster, and the Exterior of the whole, combining a building for the Records. On looking at them, we can hardly help regretting that the architect's carefully considered plans were interfered with, at least before they were entirely completed, approved as they seem to have been by so many competent authorities. The whole work is interesting as it affects a very distinguished artist, and important as it throws a strong light upon the system of national competitions and employment in architectural works.

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Allan Breck. By the Author of "The Subaltern," "Country Curate," &c. 3 vols. 12mo. London, 1834. Bentley.

WHAT a wonderful thing is a fashion! how it rules the external world! Every body wore Blenheim wigs—then every body wore French tonpees—then every body wore Cavendish scratches; and, according to the good old saying, "What every body says must be right." We, however—and we do it with all the reverence due to the concentrated wisdom of a proverb—venture to differ. All fashions could not have looked well in the same coiffure. Fashions in literature are as prevalent as in hair-dressing. The author of *Marrion* brought in chivalry; and knights and dames crowded a multitude of small tomes, long since "numbered with the dead." Byron followed; and a multitude insisted on being mysterious and melancholy on their unheeded way to oblivion. Some two or three have led the way, and novels are now all the rage. Out of the pure gold of one great mind, a thousand smaller ones construct their baser coinage; and a miserable many live for a little space on the reputation of others. The worst of this prevailing bent in literature is, that every one essays that path, however little they may be qualified. This is the case with our present writer; he has scarcely one of the qualifications requisite for a novelist—we might say none, beyond the mere facility of writing. His characters are improbable and uninteresting; his situations undramatic; and his story meagre, forced, and dull. The hero outrages humanity, with a brutality which commands as little sympathy in fiction as it would in real life. One great fault in this crude narrative is, that the principal scenes lead to no result. The following extract will illustrate our meaning. We must premise, that the heroine is asked in marriage by the regal factor, and her hand is to be the ransom for the rents due to government from the clan, and to levy which is their ruin. Allan Breck, her former but discarded lover, has disappeared from the narrative, of which he is the hero, for nearly a volume. A friend of Marcellus is speaking.

"What! drag a girl, nearly allied to your chief—a girl of whom you all profess to be proud—drag her by violence from under her father's roof, and give her to such a beast as Duart! For shame, for shame! Better perish to a man, in an effort to maintain your country, as your fathers won it, by the sword; for, hopeless as that struggle might be, its issue would at least leave no dishonour on your name. But this is not all. What if Duart were deceiving us throughout? What if he possessed no power to save us from the ruin with which we are threatened, and played his own selfish game to the last?" "No, no; that is impossible," shouted several voices at once; "we know that he is hand-and-glove with Macmillanore—at least, if he be not, we have Ardmore's word to the contrary. Better that one should suffer than many. Marcellus must wed him whenever he chooses to demand her; there is no other resource left for us." This exclamation was scarcely uttered, when the door burst open, and there entered a fresh member of conference, on whom all eyes were instantly turned. A tall man, wrapped up in a sort of military cloak, with a slouched hat drawn closely over his brows, strode forward till he reached the table round which the gentlemen had gathered. For a moment he stood there, his arms folded the one across the other, and the lower part of his countenance completely shrouded in his mantle, as if for the purpose of permitting some strong passion to

subside, under which the heaving of his chest gave indication that he laboured. But that brief interval of silence soon passed away. "She shall not wed him, by heavens!" exclaimed he, as, opening out his cloak, and casting aside his hat, he displayed the seamed features and brawny form of Allan Breck—"Let me see the man that dares to make the proposal again. She shall not wed him, I say, and yet not a man among you shall suffer wrong at his hands." In an instant the inclinations and language of the gentlemen assembled appeared to undergo a change. They stared upon the vision before them as on a supernatural being, and uttering a sort of half-cry, appeared anxious to escape from the room, as from a place infected by some fatal contagion. Allan observed the effect produced by his unlooked-for presence, and his eyes shot fire as they turned from one to the other. "What! gentlemen," cried he in a tone of mingled irony and rage, "is it thus you receive an old comrade? Shrink from me as if I bore a pestilence in my breath, and depart, leaving your business unsettled! Be it so—I will arrange the matter for you. In the meantime I repeat that she shall not wed Duart, and let him that says to the contrary look well to it." So saying, he turned upon his heel, and without pausing to salute any one, without having made a movement of recognition, even to Parson Neil, he departed with the same abruptness which had marked his arrival.

Now this flourish of trumpets leads us to expect some result. But what does Allan do? Nothing—literally nothing. He comes and departs in an equally purposeless manner. The dénouement of the story hinges on the factor's murder, which is left a mystery at the close. Few of the readers will, we suspect, care much about the matter; but it shews a sad want of ingenuity in the author not to be able to solve his own mystery.

A great portion of these pages is occupied by description, to characterise which, we cannot do better than refer to a remark made by Rogers. Going up the Rhine, he was asked one fine afternoon, by some matter-of-fact passenger, when they should dine. "Dine!" said Rogers, with a glance of disdain at the scrolls, pens, pencils, &c. of the scribblers and sketchers on deck, "when these people have done taking an inventory of the Rhine." He knew that association, imagery, and feeling, were equally needed in the drawing or the description. Now our present writer lacks all these; he does not, like Scott, conjure up the purple mountain, the desolate heath, and the glancing river, upon the living page—he only gives us the inventory.

Lives and Portraits of the celebrated Women of all Countries. By the Duchess of Abrantes.

Part I. Bull and Churton. London, 1834. WE doubt exceedingly whether, generally speaking, celebrity adds much either to the value or to the happiness of woman. In the immense majority of cases, female excellence is best manifested, and female felicity best secured, in private life. The faithful and loving wife, the tender and judicious mother, the affectionate and zealous friend,—those are the characters in which, in at least nine hundred and ninety-nine instances out of a thousand, woman finds both her real importance and her real enjoyment. "Celebrated women," however, there certainly have been, and are; and if, as the prospectus to the work under our notice asserts, "such women seem doomed by the unjust silence of biographers to be forgotten," (an

allegation, the truth of which we are far from admitting), it is right that such injustice should be corrected. This is the task which, according to the authority just quoted, the Duchess of Abrantes, well known by her Historical Memoirs, has undertaken. "She has long been engaged in preparing to set forth the claims of women to celebrity. She intends to devote her future labours to the biography of the celebrated women of all ages, and to open for them a Pantheon, where they shall again live in their genius, their virtue, their talents, their services, and even their crimes, whenever the latter, by a mixture of greatness and of energy, rise above the common standard, and form part of an extraordinary life, worthy of being placed under the eyes of generations to come." It will presently appear, that even in this small portion of her publication (for the work is expected to extend to forty or fifty numbers), the Duchess has shewn her determination, for what single good purpose we are utterly at a loss to conjecture, to act on the principle which we have distinguished by italics.

The first "celebrated woman" whose life is illustrated by the Duchess of Abrantes' pen, is Maria Letizia Ramolini Bonaparte. Now, really, without entertaining the least wish to disparage this lady, and not doubting that, as the duchess observes, she "has always been honoured and respected by all who have had an opportunity of knowing her, and appreciating her worth," it is impossible to be blind to the fact, that, so far from being "celebrated," but for the accident of her being the mother of Napoleon, she would never have been heard of out of the little district of the little island of which she was a native. The very title conferred upon her by the Emperor, of Madame Mère, is a proof of this.

The duchess's next "celebrated woman" is Zingha, queen of Matamba and Angola;—a frightful savage, an insatiable fury, an absolute incarnation of the evil spirit. "Ô â! mama â! ma â! o â!" (what a horrid monster will that child be!) was the exclamation, with terror in their countenances, of all the soothsayers, who, in her infancy, observed the signs indicated by the lines of her face; and well did her actions prove the accuracy of their physiological judgment. We will, although with repugnance, extract a few of the anecdotes told of this "celebrated woman."

"Her father died, and his funeral was such as became an African king professing the religion of the Giagas. Two hundred innocent human beings were put to death and eaten at the funeral banquet; and the glory of the deceased monarch was celebrated, during this *tombo* (sacrifice), by the songs of the slayers, mingled with the cries and screams of the women, children, and old men, serving as victims, many of whom fell by the hand of Zingha herself, who would sing praises to her gods, as she pierced the bosom of a young girl and drank her blood."

The son of Zingha (father unknown) had been murdered by the orders of her uncle. In pursuit of a revenge which, if ever revenge was just, must be allowed to be so, however ferociously executed, she procured by poison the death of her brother, and, having treacherously obtained possession of his child, "she drew her poniard with one hand, as she led her nephew with the other, and stabbed the poor child to the heart; then taking up the body, threw it into the river which flows close to the city-walls."

* Not very unlike our school-boy exclamation—"My eye!"

For her ambitious objects, Zingha had affected to embrace Christianity, that she might secure the assistance of the Portuguese. As soon as she was on the throne, however, "it became necessary, in order to keep the crown upon her head, that she should command the love of her subjects. She knew that they hated the Christians; she therefore, by a baptism of human blood, made them forget her baptism of redemption, and revived the monstrous rites of the sects of the Gingas, scrupulously following the Quixiles, and surpassing even the ferocious Tem-Ban-Dumba, their legislatrix. Unable, like the latter, to sacrifice to her sanguinary divinities a new-born male infant of her own, she adopted one, which she herself killed immediately after the ceremony of adoption, in order to compose with the body an execrable ointment, which was to preserve her from every misfortune. Like all African women, she led an impure life; but in dissoluteness of conduct she surpassed them all. Yet she was anxious to be respected; and one of her officers having proved indiscreet, she ordered him to be executed, and his body thrown outside the ramparts, to be devoured by wild beasts. A young girl who waited upon her, had the misfortune to become attached to a man upon whom the queen had herself cast an eye of affection. Having discovered that the feeling was mutual between the youthful lovers, Zingha had them brought before her; and giving her poison to the young man, ordered him to plunge it into the bosom of his mistress, to open her bosom, and to eat her heart! The moment he had obeyed this cruel order, she turned to the wretched man, who perhaps expected his pardon, and looked at him as if to confirm this expectation. But she ordered his head to be severed from his body, and it fell upon the mutilated corpse of his mistress."

To this last passage the duchess attaches a note, alluding to other cruelties committed by this "celebrated woman;"—"but," she adds, "they are so monstrous, that I was unwilling to sully my pages with such disgusting enormities. Thus I have omitted her butchering pregnant women, her mode of torture by the application of aquafortis and salt to the stumps of limbs which she had cut off, and a thousand other atrocities, the bare mention of which must make every human being shudder. Free from the uneasiness lately caused by the rights of her nephew, she now ordered every individual to be executed who had the remotest claim to the throne, sparing only her two sisters, and one besides."

Having imposed upon the nation she governed the belief that she had a spirit that informed her of every thing, "she made the infliction of personal vengeance serve also her projects of ambition. She carefully collected the bones of her brother, placed them in a portable shrine covered with plates of chased silver, and attached a singhishe to their worship. On every important occasion she pretended to consult the spirit of her murdered brother! Her vengeance was terrible as the thunderbolt from heaven. It was often not confined to a single individual, a single family, a single village, or a single city: a whole province was often ravaged with fire and sword, and utterly depopulated. In this manner she revenged herself upon the chief of the province of Sono, who had ventured to call her a despicable woman. Another chief paid the same penalty, for having uttered a single word; two hundred and thirty of his officers perished with him, and their bodies were shared and devoured at a feast of rejoicing. It is customary at

Angola, on the death of a man of consequence, for one of his concubines to be buried with him, in order to serve him in a better world. The master of the queen's household died at a period when Zingha entertained a strong passion for his son. Two concubines belonging to the deceased disputed the honour of accompanying him to the grave. On being made acquainted with this singular dispute, Zingha summoned the two women before her, that she might adjudicate on the case. She designated the victim; but perceiving the son of the deceased cast a look by far too tender upon the woman whose life was to be spared, she recalled, by a sign, the officer directed to execute her commands, and coldly said,—'Take this woman also, and throw her into the grave with her companion.' Zingha was of an extremely warlike disposition. At the head of the numerous Gigan tribes whom she had enticed into her dominions, she constantly overran the provinces opposed to her, like a raging torrent, ravaging and destroying every thing she met with, and converting the most fertile countries into deserts."

Attacked by the Portuguese, Zingha was blockaded by them in the island of Dangy. "It was here that her unhappy brother had died, poisoned by her agents: but she felt no remorse." "Having called her brother's singhishe (prophet) before her, she directed him to interrogate the spirit, which replied in a manner to raise the courage, not of the queen, for hers was never shaken, but of the persons around her, whose dismay was but too evident. This took place in the evening. The night passed, and on the morrow the Portuguese saw not a human being on the island, neither did they hear the least noise. They at first suspected some stratagem; but having at length penetrated into the island, they found it abandoned; only near the tomb erected to the memory of Ngolambaudi, lay the bodies of four young girls, whom Zingha had butchered as a mark of gratitude to her brother's spirit." The "celebrated woman" had escaped from the island with her followers. Furious at these reverses, she "went even into the remotest deserts to raise up enemies against the Portuguese. She ravaged those of her own provinces which they occupied; retook Matamba; had Queen Matamba-Muongo, who had defended it for the Portuguese, branded with a red-hot iron; and raging, like a hyena from the forest, with hunger and thirst of human flesh and blood, became the terror of the most valiant."

Again we declare our incapacity to discover what single desirable purpose can be answered by the reproduction of details which good feeling and good taste would wish for ever consigned to oblivion. It is true that Zingha was a woman of great energy, both of body and of mind; and therefore we presume the class of persons—rapidly, we trust, decreasing in number—who adore power, regardless in what manner that power is employed, will think that the Duchess of Abrantes has done wisely in comprehending such a fiend among her "celebrated women."

The judgment displayed by the duchess in the selection of her third subject we heartily commend. We only wonder how she could sufficiently cleanse her pencil from the blood and filth by which it had so lately been polluted, to enable her to paint the beauties and delicacies, personal and mental, of Lady Jane Grey. And surely, it was a work of supererogation. So far from having been "doomed by the unjust silence of biographers to be forgotten," how many able writers of both sexes

have done ample justice to the character and virtues of that fair and illustrious victim of the ambition of others!

The last "celebrated woman" introduced by the duchess into this first number, is Donna Catalina de Erauso; a wretch, who, disguising herself in male attire, perpetrated, apparently for the mere pleasure of perpetrating them, a long succession of the most sanguinary murders on record. But this she-devil was "energetic," forsooth! and so the Duchess of Abrantes condescends to occupy nearly half the *livraison* with the relation of her execrable adventures!

So much for "celebrated women, whose crimes, by a mixture of greatness and energy, rise above the common standard." We take it for granted, that one of the Duchess's next subjects will be that "celebrated woman," Messalina, the details of whose life will be very edifying.

There is nothing in the style that demands either particular praise, or particular censure. The portraits are not above mediocrity.

A Tableau of French Literature during the Eighteenth Century. By M. De Barante. Translated from the 4th Edition, and augmented by a Nomenclature of the Authors, chronologically arranged. 12mo. pp. 216. London, 1834. Smith and Elder.

ORIGINAL in its views, unprejudiced in its judgments, and most attractive in its subject, we well remember the great pleasure with which we first read this work in the French. We are glad to see it translated into English. It is one of those standards of comparison which enable nations both to look back on their own progress, and measure themselves with their neighbours. Similar volumes on English and German literature would be invaluable. The three would give the summary of modern intellect. The pages before us afford, as it were, a catalogue *raisonné* of the principal French writers; a brief criticism on the turn of mind, the style, and the tendency of their productions, accompanies each,—and a clear and profound view is taken of the immediate and ultimate effect. The great characteristic of the English and German mind is imagination—the want of it is the characteristic of the French. Now the imagination is to the mind what the mind is to the body, its ethereal and elevating particle. Hence a purer, nobler, and more generous spirit has pervaded our literature—in all its higher branches of fiction we have been serious and earnest. Irony, on the contrary, has been the priest of the Gallic shrine. Their authors have been shrewd, witty, investigating; but they have almost always attached rather than created. Vanity, too, has entrenched overmuch on their mental empire;—the present has been too much with them. The ready coin in common currency frittered away unconsciously the solid gold in the treasury. Society was their temptation, and display their Mephistopheles. There was none of that fine self-reliance, that solitary independence, which is never sufficiently to be admired in our greatest writers. That which Wordsworth so nobly expresses, when speaking of Milton—he says, "his soul was like a star, and dwelt apart"—was unknown to Parisian talent. The mental difference between two nations, such near neighbours and so mixed by constant intercourse, would make a curious and interesting subject for an essay.

We have already stated the purport and bearings of the volume before us; and a few miscellaneous extracts will give a just idea of the ability with which the design has been exe-

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cuted. The remarks on the false opinion, which the revolution originated in the turbulent pages of the Encyclopedists, are very just. Considered by the dispassionate,—

"Literature would be, in their view, neither an enterprise by common conspiracy of the literati to overturn established order, nor a noble concert for the benefit of the human species: they would consider it as the expression of society; so would define it to be praiseworthy genius. Applying this idea to the eighteenth century, they would develop it in all its details; they would see, that letters, instead of regulating, as some have said, the thoughts and actions of a people, were very often the result, and immediately consequent upon them; and that they could not change the form or constitution of a government, the habits of society—in a word, the relations subsisting among men, without literature shortly after undergoing a correspondent alteration. They would see how public opinions formed themselves, how writers adopted and developed them, and how the direction in which writers travelled was marked out to them by the age. It was a current which they navigated; their movements hastened its rapidity; but the age gave it the first impulse. Such is the idea they would form of the influence of men on letters."

Good Definition of French Poetry.—"Without speaking of the obstacles the language presents in reference to syntax and harmony, it must be observed, that poetry among us obtains quite another direction to that of the ancients. It made an essential part of their morals, and almost of their language; it expressed habitual sentiments; it entered into their daily customs; it represented facts, such as they believed; causes, such as they had under their own eye; it adored the gods which they celebrated in public worship;—in a word, it was full of reality, and was not a language of convention. For us, if poetry had not received importations, both ancient and foreign, if it had continued the child of our old fables, of our romances of chivalry, of our ancient mysteries, of our Gothic superstitions, it had vegetated, perhaps, a long time in its infancy, but it would have kept a true and national character; an intimate connexion with our morals, our religion, our annals, that would have given it an immediate and more complete effect. It has not been thus. From the fifteenth century, our writers, instead of improving our Gothic literature, had comforted themselves as descendants of Greece and Rome. They adopted the gods that were not ours, the manners to which we were strangers, and repudiated all the souvenirs of France, to transport themselves to those of antiquity. They began to copy or disguise antique models, and to repel the impressions and the inspirations of real life. The songs, formerly the delight of the palace and the old châteaux; the verses, that our kings and our heroes, men without knowledge or study, traced, at the point of their swords, to express, without difficulty, their loves and their chagrins, became the exclusive patrimony of the Doctes, who knew Horace and Pindar well enough, but forgot nature. This imitation of the ancients had at first a pedantic character, entirely out of truth: by degrees it formed itself into a sort of *mélange*. The circumstances of real life modified the impressions received from ancient literature, and from that double action resulted the middle direction in which it has since continued. But, in defiance of long habit, in spite of the education which has almost identified us with this system, poetry has always shown something borrowed, and estranged from

our feelings. It is only by a sort of tacit consent that we transport ourselves into its domain. It is this which leaves us far behind the ancients, and above all, the Greeks, who were always in earnest; who painted that which they felt, described that which they saw; who thought themselves under no obligation to exaggerate their impressions, or to swell their language."

Voltaire.—"He has, himself, in one of his romances, given us a just idea of his own philosophy. Babouc, commissioned to examine the manners and institutions of Persepolis, observed all the rites with wisdom, ridiculed every thing with all his powers, attacked every thing with a tenacious freedom; but when he thought at last, that from his definitive judgment might result the ruin of Persepolis, he found, in every thing, advantages he had not before discovered, and refused to destroy the city. Such was Voltaire. He desired permission to judge freely and to scoff at all things; but to overthrow, was far from his thoughts: he had a feeling right enough, but a disgust too great for the vulgar and the populace, to form a similar vow. Unhappily, when a nation has possessed a philosopher like Babouc, he has not known, like him, to suspend and balance his judgment; it has only been by a deplorable experience that he has perceived, too late, that it had not been expedient to destroy Persepolis!"

Montesquieu.—"The epoch in which Montesquieu wrote imparted also a particular colour to his opinions upon politics. He lived in times of peace and order; he was far from revolutions, and all those movements, when the spirit of man takes a new form, and reveals itself suddenly in a manner unforeseen. He could not know how many impure elements hide themselves sometimes under the apparent grandeur of historical events; how many calamities, public and private, are screened by the éclat and the interest, when history sparkles in the eyes of posterity. Many objects presented themselves to him under an ideal point of view, had excited his imagination, and now appear to us under an entirely different aspect. The present has taught us to comprehend many things we could not unravel of the past. History becomes more sorrowful and mighty for those who can, in reading it, compare it with the great events to which they have been witnesses."

Molière.—"Marivaux gave us not the result of his observation, but the act of observation itself. The dialogue of each person is arranged in a manner to shew that the theory of the heart was well known to the author. A scene of Molière is a representation of nature; a scene of Marivaux is a commentary upon nature."

Liberty as connected with necessary restraint.—"It is in this case, as in all the prerogatives with which man is endowed by nature. In order to live in society, he must sacrifice a portion, that he may tranquilly enjoy that other portion of which he is assured. He has a right to the possession of the whole earth; but every one is at liberty to contest the exercise of that right; then it must be resigned for the smaller part, where no one may deprive him. His affections, in like manner, might embrace all the objects in nature, could any thing fix or secure them. Society, in bestowing on a man the bonds of family and country, of morals and laws, has restrained his affections; but it has likewise protected them, and so disposed all around them, to the end that they may have an open course. Held by the just and the honest, they injure no one, and none

may attack them. By a necessary vicissitude on the contrary, if those feelings carry the man beyond the limits society has prescribed, society will be avenged, and the more cruelly in proportion as it is better regulated. It unceasingly harasses those who infringe the general order, and makes them feel, in a thousand ways, that they have broken the established equilibrium. Then comes the outcry against the duties imposed by society; they are accused of stifling the feelings of nature, not perceiving that duties are nothing more than those feelings permitted and consecrated."

The ensuing paragraph might suit our own period, only in a diminished degree:—"During this time, letters declined; we no longer found spirits full of force imprinting upon them a new movement; the dramatic art decayed; poetry lost its grandeur, and only preserved its grace. Prose writers were more happy; they shewed sense, facility, and elegance; and only weak when they emulated the attainment of the highest eloquence. A crowd of useful and instructive books were circulated; knowledge became more easy of acquisition, but precisely, by the same rule, it was oftener more in appearance than in reality."

Among passages to which we would direct attention, are the sketch of Louis XIV.'s reign, the character of Rousseau, and the concluding remarks on the first Revolution: they will well reward attention. The style of the translation is not good: it equally wants clearness and compression. Neither is it always correct. How careless is the confusion of numbers in this phraseology! "For some time, the march of human intellect, at first slowly and insensibly, then accelerated and rapid, effects no change in the happiness of a people. Literature shines, sciences make rapid strides, arts improve, light is disseminated; then arrives a time in which the belief generally adopted, in which the force of genius find themselves at variance with the existing institutions."

Again, speaking of the despotic authority assumed by Louis XIV. the translator has it—"At length the work of Cardinal Richelieu was consumed." The French word must be *consummé*, which means consummated, or completed. It is a pity that so interesting a work should be thus defaced; but we must say, that most of the translations from the French that now appear do us as little credit, and the original as little justice, as possible.

The Doctor. 2 vols. 12mo. Longman and Co. [Second Notice.]

We could but hastily introduce this entertaining publication in our last Number, and speak generally of its merits, rather from a partial glance than from regular perusal. The latter has, however, confirmed our first impressions, and we as cordially like *The Doctor* on farther intimacy, as we did on the slighter acquaintance. We will not say that the author does not appear to us to be a little prone to local antiquities, were we to read merely for amusement; and that, perhaps, some persons will think there is quite enough about Doncaster a century ago;—but the whole blends so excellently together, and the relief of the gay is so well put in with the grave, that we have no wish to abate one iota of the high encomium we passed upon the work in our last *Gazette*; to justify which we shall now resume our illustrations. Upon the important subject of education the author makes the following quaint but judicious remarks:—

"I am sometimes inclined to think that pigs

are brought up upon a wiser system than boys at a grammar-school. The pig is allowed to feed upon any kind of offal, however coarse, on which he can thrive, till the time approaches when pig is to commence pork, or take a degree as bacon; and then he is fed daintily. Now it has sometimes appeared to me, that, in like manner, boys might acquire their first knowledge of Latin from authors very inferior to those which are now used in all schools; provided the matter was unexceptionable, and the Latinity good; and that they should not be introduced to the standard works of antiquity till they are of an age in some degree to appreciate what they read."

Among other odd chapters, there is an odd one of the Pantagruelian cast; (and, by the by, our author is well versed in Rabelais* and Burton), it is entitled *Aballiboozobanganorribo*, and full of drollery.

"Mahomet," it tells us, "begins some of the chapters of the Koran with certain letters of unknown signification, and the commentators say that the meaning of these initials ought not to be inquired. So Gelaeddin says, so sayeth Taleb. And they say truly. Some begin with A. I. M. Some with K. H. I. A. S.: some with T. H.:—T. S. M.:—T. S. or L. S.: others with K. M.:—H. M. A.:—S. K.:—N. M.:—a single *Kaf*, a single *Nun*, or a single *Sad*, and *sad* work it would be either for *Kaffer* or *Musulman* to search for meaning where *none* is. Gelaeddin piously remarks that there is only One who knoweth the import of these letters;—I reverence the name which he useth too much to employ it upon this occasion. Mahomet himself tells us that they are the signs of the book which teacheth the true doctrine, the book of the wise, the book of evidence, the book of instruction. When he speaketh thus of the Koran he lieth, like an impostor as he is: but what he has said falsely of that false book may be applied truly to this. It is the book of instruction, inasmuch as every individual reader among the thousands and tens of thousands who peruse it will find something in it which he did not know before. It is the book of evidence, because of its internal truth. It is the book of the wise, because the wiser a man is, the more he will delight therein; yea, the delight which he shall take in it will be the measure of his intellectual capacity. And that it teacheth the true doctrine is plain from this circumstance, that I defy the British Critic, the Antijacobin, the Quarterly and the Eclectic Reviews,—ay, and the Evangelical, the Methodist, the Baptist, and the Orthodox Churchman's Magazine, with the Christian Observer to boot, to detect any one heresy in it. Therefore I say again

Aballiboozobanganorribo,

and like Mahomet I say that it is the sign of the book; and therefore it is that I have said it;

*Nondimen ne' la lingua degli Hebrei,
Nè la Latina, nè la Greca antica,
Nè quella forse ancor degli Aramei.—Molza.*

Happen it may,—for things not less strange have happened, and what has been may be again;—for may be and has been are only tenses of the same verb, and that verb is eternally being declined:—Happen I say it may; and peradventure if it may it must; and certainly if it must it will:—but what with indicatives and subjunctives, presents, praterperfects and paulo-post-futura, the parenthesis is becoming too long for the sentence, and I must begin it again. A

* Notwithstanding his excuse, we think it would have been better taste not to have referred to the goose story in this writer.

prudent author should never exact too much from the breath or the attention of his reader,—to say nothing of the brains. Happen then it may that this book may outlive Lord Castle-reagh's peace, Mr. Pitt's reputation (we will throw Mr. Fox's into the bargain); Mr. Locke's metaphysics, and the Regent's Bridge in St. James's Park. It may outlive the eloquence of Burke, the discoveries of Davy, the poems of Wordsworth, and the victories of Wellington. It may outlive the language in which it is written; and, in heaven knows what year of heaven knows what era, be discovered by some learned inhabitant of that continent which the insects who make coral and madrepora are now, and from the beginning of the world have been, fabricating in the Pacific Ocean. It may be dug up among the ruins of London, and considered as one of the sacred books of the Sacred Island of the West,—for I cannot but hope that some reverence will always be attached to this most glorious and most happy island, when its power and happiness and glory, like those of Greece, shall have passed away. It may be deciphered and interpreted, and give occasion to a new religion called Doversy or Danielism, which may have its chapels, churches, cathedrals, abbeys, priories, monasteries, nunneries, seminaries, colleges, and universities;—its synods, consistories, convocations, and councils;—its acolytes, sacristans, deacons, priests, archdeacons, rural deans, chancellors, prebends, canons, deans, bishops, archbishops, prince-bishops, primates, patriarchs, cardinals, and popes;—its most Catholic kings, and its kings most Dovish or most Danielish. It may have commentators and expounders,—(who can doubt that it will have them?) who will leave unenlightened that which is dark, and darken that which is clear. Various interpretations will be given, and be followed by as many sects. Schisms must ensue; and the tragedies, comedies, and farces, with all the varieties of tragi-comedy and tragi-farce or farcico-tragedy, which have been represented in this old world, be enacted in that younger one. Attack on the one side, defence on the other; high Dovers and low Dovers; Danielites of a thousand unimagined and unimaginable denominations; schisms, heresies, seditions, persecutions, wars,—the dismal game of Puss-catch-corner played by a nation instead of a family of children, and in dreadful earnest, when power, property, and life, are to be won and lost! But without looking so far into the future history of Doversy, let me exhort the learned Australian to whom the honour is reserved of imparting this treasure to his countrymen, that he abstain from all attempts at discovering the mysteries of *Aballiboozobanganorribo*! The unapocalypitical arcana of that stupendous vocable are beyond his reach;—so let him rest assured. Let him not plunge into the fathomless depths of that great word, let him not attempt to soar to its unapproachable heights. Perhaps,—and surely no man of judgment will suppose that I utter any thing lightly,—perhaps if the object were attainable, he might have cause to repent its attainment. If too 'little learning be a dangerous thing,' too much is more so;

Il saper troppo qualche volta nuoce.—Molza.

'Curiosity,' says Fuller, 'is a kernel of the forbidden fruit, which still sticketh in the throat of a natural man, sometimes to the danger of his choking.' There is a knowledge which is forbidden because it is dangerous. Remember the apple! Remember the beautiful tale of Cupid and Psyche! Remember Cornelius Agrippa's library; the youth who opened in un-

happy hour his magical volume; and the choice moral which Southey, who always writes so morally, hath educed from that profitable story! Remember Bluebeard! But I am looking far into futurity. Bluebeard may be forgotten; Southey may be forgotten; Cornelius Agrippa may be no more remembered; Cupid and Psyche may be mere names, which shall have outlived all tales belonging to them;—Adam and Eve.—Enough. Eat beans if thou wilt, in spite of Pythagoras. Eat bacon with them, for the Levitical law hath been abrogated; and indulge in black-puddings, if thou likest such food, though there be Methodists who prohibit them as sinful. But abstain from *Aballiboozobanganorribo*."

Taking this advice, we hasten onward, and harken to sage observations.

"We are advanced from the age of reason to the age of intellect, and this is the current eloquence of that age!—let us get into an atmosphere of common sense. Topographical pursuits, my doctor used to say, tend to preserve and promote the civilisation of which they are a consequence and a proof. They have always prospered in prosperous countries, and flourished most in flourishing times, when there have been persons enough of opulence to encourage such studies, and of leisure to engage in them. Italy and the Low Countries therefore took the lead in this branch of literature; the Spaniards and Portuguese cultivated it in their better days; and beginning among ourselves with Henry VIII., it has been continued with increasing zeal down to the present time. Whatever strengthens our local attachments is favourable both to individual and national character. Our home—our birth-place—our native land—think for a while what the virtues are which arise out of the feelings connected with these words; and if thou hast any intellectual eyes thou wilt then perceive the connexion between topography and patriotism. Shew me a man who cares no more for one place than another, and I will shew you in that same person one who loves nothing but himself. Beware of those who are homeless by choice! You have no hold on a human being whose affections are without a tap-root. The laws recognise this truth in the privileges which they confer upon freeholders; and public opinion acknowledges it also, in the confidence which it reposes upon those who have what is called a stake in the country. Vagabond and rogue are convertible terms; and with how much propriety any one may understand, who knows what are the habits of the wandering classes, such as gypsies, tinkers, and potters. The feeling of local attachment was possessed by Daniel Dove in the highest degree. Spurzheim and the crazy-ologists would have found out a bump on his head for its local habitation;—letting that quackery pass, it is enough for me to know that he derived this feeling from his birth as a mountaineer, and that he had also a right to it by inheritance, as one whose ancestors had from time immemorial dwelt upon the same estate. Smile not contemptuously at that word, ye whose domains extend over more square miles than there were square rods upon his patrimony! To have held this little patrimony unimpaired, as well as unenlarged, through so many generations, implies more contentment, more happiness, and a more uniform course of steadiness and good conduct, than could be found in the proudest of your genealogies!"

Our next is a description of the public.

"Of all ideal beings the most extraordinary is that which we call the public. The public

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and transubstantiation I hold to be the two greatest mysteries in or out of nature. And there are certain points of resemblance between them. For as the priest creates the one mystery, so the author, or other appellant to the said public, creates the other, and both bow down in worship, real or simulated, before the idol of their own creation. And as every fragment of the wafer, break it into as many as you may, contains in itself the whole entire mystery of transubstantiation, just in the same manner every fractional part of the public assumes to itself the powers, privileges, and prerogatives of the whole, as virtually, potentially, and indefeasibly its own. Nay, every individual who deems himself a constituent member of the said public arrogates them also, and when he professes to be acting *pro bono publico*, the words mean with him all the good he can possibly get for himself. The old and famous illustration of Hermes may be in part applied to the public; it is a circle of which the centre is every where: in part I say, for its circumference is defined. It is bounded by language, and has many intercircles. It is indeed a confused multiplicity of circles intersecting each other, perpetually in motion and in change. Every man is the centre of some circle, and yet involved in others; he who is not sometimes made giddy by their movements, has a strong head; and he who is not sometimes thrown off his balance by them, stands well upon his legs. Again, the public is like a nest of patent coffins packed for exportation one within another. There are publics of all sizes, from the *genus generalissimum*, the great general universal public, whom London is not large enough to hold, to the *species specialissima*, the little thinking public, which may find room in a nutshell. There is the fashionable public, and the religious public, and the play-going public, and the sporting public, and the commercial public, and the literary public, and the reading public, and heaven knows how many publics more. They call themselves worlds sometimes—as if a certain number of worldlings made a world! He who pays his homage to any or all of these publics, is a publican and a sinner.

"Nunquam valui populo placere; nam que ego scio, non probat populus; que probat populus, ego nescio."—SENECA, ii. 79.

"Bene et ille, quisquis fuit (ambigitur enim de ancure), cum quaereretur ab illo, quo tanta diligentia artis spectaret ad paucissimos perventura? Satis sunt, inquit, mihi pauci; satis est unus; satis est nullus."—Ib. ii. 17.

From this we turn to another specimen of the writer's humour, being

"INTERCHAPTER IV.

"*Etymological Discoveries concerning the Remains of various Tribes or Families mentioned in Scriptural History.*

"All things are big with jest; nothing that's plain But may be witty if thou hast the vein."—Herbert.

"That the lost ten tribes of Israel may be found in London, is a discovery which any person may suppose he has made, when he walks for the first time from the city to Wapping. That the tribes of Judah and Benjamin flourish there is known to all mankind; and from them have sprung the Scriptures, and the Omniumites, and the Threepcentites. But it is not so well known that many other tribes noticed in the Old Testament are to be found in this island of Great Britain. There are the Hittites, who excel in one branch of gymnastics; and there are the Amorites, who are to be found in town and country; and there are the Gadites, who frequent watering-places, and take picturesque tours. Among the Gadites I shall have some

of my best readers, who, being in good humour with themselves and with every thing else, except on a rainy day, will even then be in good humour with me. There will be Amorites in their company; and among the Amorites, too, there will be some, who, in the overflowing of their love, will have some liking to spare for the Doctor and his faithful memorialist. The poets, those especially who deal in erotics, lyrics, sentimentals or sonnets, are the Ah-oh-ites. The gentlemen who speculate in chapels are the Puh-ites. The chief seat of the Simeonites is at Cambridge; but they are spread over the land. So are the Man-ass-ites, of whom the finest specimens are to be seen in St. James's Street, at the fashionable time of day for exhibiting the dress and the person upon the pavement. The freemasons are of the family of Jachinites. The female Haggites are to be seen, in low life wheeling barrows; and in high life seated at card-tables. The Shuhamites are the cordwainers. The Teamanites attend the sales of the East India Company. Sir James Mackintosh, and Sir James Scarlett, and Sir James Graham, belong to the Jim-nites. Who are the Gazathites, if the people of London are not, where any thing is to be seen? All of them are Gettites when they can; all would be Havites if they could. The journalists should be Geshurites, if they answered to their profession; instead of this they generally turn out Geshuwongs. There are, however, three tribes in England, not named in the Old Testament, who considerably outnumber all the rest. These are the high Vulgarites, who are the children of Rahanak and Phashan; the middle Vulgarites, who are the children of Mammon and Terade; and the low Vulgarites, who are the children of Tahag, Rahag, and Bohobtay-il."

Of literary antiquities there are frequent notices in these volumes, of considerable interest.

"Near Robin Hood's Well, and nearer to Doncaster, the Hermit of Hampole resided, at the place from which he was so called, 'where living he was honoured, and dead was buried and sainted.' Richard Role, however, for that was his name, was no otherwise sainted than by common opinion in those parts. He died in 1349, and is the oldest of our known poets. His writings, both in verse and prose, which are of considerable extent, ought to be published at the expense of some national institution."

The author more than once mentions poor Haslewood,* whose very recent death was recorded in our page. Haslewood was a most inoffensive and kindly, well-meaning man, whose hobby was as harmless as himself. He edited that curious work the "Mirror of Magistrates," in an able manner, (W. Gifford, no mean critic, highly commended it, as well as his edition of the "Palace of Pleasure,") and to him, as the Doctor remarks, we owe the ingenious discovery of Richard Braithwait's being the writer of Drunken Barnabee's entertaining Journal, (vol. ii. p. 107). We avail ourselves of the occasion to refer to this praise, *laus a laudato*, because it is justly due to the dead, who, though neither a great scholar nor a regularly educated person, and amusingly addicted, perhaps, to the quaint conventional phraseology of Bibliomania, was, in his unpretending literary sphere, ever ready to oblige those to whom he could give assistance, and the tenour

* Respecting him, since writing this, we received a note from a learned and mutual friend, in which he says: "Haslewood was civil, kind-hearted, diligent, and respectful, and never meant wrong. Why may not he rest in peace?"

of whose whole life was quiet, void of offence, friendly, and honourable to him as a gentleman and lover of letters.

There is an old saying, that two of a trade can never agree; but we think that no lawyer could belabour other lawyers as the Doctor does.

"The most upright lawyer acquires a sort of Swiss conscience for professional use; he is soon taught that considerations of right and wrong have nothing to do with his brief, and that his business is to do the best he can for his client, however bad the case. If this went no further than to save a criminal from punishment, it might be defensible on the ground of humanity and of charitable hope. But to plead with the whole force of an artful mind in furtherance of a vexatious and malicious suit,—and to resist a rightful claim with all the devices of legal subtlety, and all the technicalities of legal craft,—I know not how he who considers this to be his duty toward his client can reconcile it with his duty toward his neighbour; or how he thinks it will appear in the account he must one day render to the Lord for the talents which have been committed to his charge."

This is severe: let us contrast it with a little levity. Dr. Dove's lady, it seems, was a Miss Bacon; and her family is thus playfully described.

"To you, my lady, who may imagine that Miss Bacon was not of a good family, (Lord Verulam's line, as you very properly remark, being extinct,) I beg leave to observe, that she was certainly a cousin of your own; somewhere within the tenth and twentieth degrees, if not nearer. And this I proceed to prove. Every person has two immediate parents, four ancestors in the second degree, eight in the third, and so the pedigree ascends, doubling at every step, till, in the twentieth generation, he has no fewer than one million, thirty thousand, eight hundred and ninety-six

great, great, great,
great, great, great,
great, great, great,
great, great, great,
great, great, great,
great, great, great,

grandfathers and grandmothers. Therefore, my lady, I conceive it to be absolutely certain, that under the Plantagenets, if not in the time of the Tudors, some of your ancestors must have been equally ancestors of Miss Deborah Bacon."

At present we can only make room for one extract more, a Talmudical account of Cupid, which has diverted us extremely.

"On a time the chiefs of the synagogue, being mighty in prayer, obtained of the Lord that the evil spirit who had seduced the Jews to commit idolatry, and had brought other nations against them to overthrow their city and destroy the temple, should be delivered into their hands for punishment; when by advice of Zachariah the prophet they put him in a leaden vessel, and secured him there with a weight of lead upon his face. By this sort of *peine forte et dure*, they laid him so effectually, that he has never appeared since. Pursuing then their supplications while the ear of Heaven was open, they intreated that another evil spirit by whom the people had continually been led astray, might in like manner be put into their power. This prayer also was granted; and the demon with whom poets, lovers, and ladies, are familiar, by his heathen name of Cupid, was delivered up to them.

Folle per lui
Tutto il mondo si fa. Perisca Amore,
E saggio ognun sarà.—*Metastasio*.

The prophet Zachariah warned them not to be too hasty in putting him to death, for fear of the consequences;

— You shall see

A fine confusion in the country; mark it!

But the prophet's counsel was as vain as the wise courtier's in Beaumont and Fletcher's tragedy, who remonstrated against the decree for demolishing Cupid's altars. They disregarded his advice; because they were determined upon destroying the enemy now that they had him in their power; and they bound their prisoner fast in chains, while they deliberated by what death he should die. These deliberations lasted three days; on the third day it happened that a new-laid egg was wanted for a sick person, and behold! no such thing was to be found throughout the kingdom of Israel; for since this evil spirit was in durance, not an egg had been laid; and it appeared upon inquiry, that the whole course of kind was suspended. The chiefs of the synagogue perceived then that not without reason Zachariah had warned them; they saw that if they put their prisoner to death, the world must come to an end; and therefore they contented themselves with putting out his eyes, that he might not see to do so much mischief, and let him go. Thus it was that Cupid became blind—a fact unknown to the Greek and Roman poets, and to all the rhymesters who have succeeded them.

"It is with this passion as with the Amreeta in Southey's Hindoo tale, the most original of his poems; its effects are beneficial or malignant, according to the subject on which it acts. In this respect love may also be likened to the sun, under whose influence one plant elaborates nutriment for man, and another poison; and which, while it draws up pestilence from the marsh and jungle, and sets the simoom in motion over the desert, diffuses light, life, and happiness over the healthy and cultivated regions of the earth. It acts terribly upon poets. Poor creatures, nothing in the whole details of the Ten Persecutions, or the history of the Spanish Inquisition, is more shocking than what they have suffered from love, according to the statements which they have given of their own sufferings. They have endured scorching, frying, roasting, burning, sometimes by a slow fire, sometimes by a quick one; and melting—and this too from a fire which, while it thus affects the heart and liver, raises not a blister upon the skin; resembling in this respect that penal fire which certain theological writers describe as being more intense because it is invisible—existing not in form, but in essence, and acting therefore upon spirit as material and visible fire acts upon the body. Sometimes they have undergone from the same cause all the horrors of freezing and petrification. Very frequently the brain is affected; and one peculiar symptom of the insanity arising from this cause, is, that the patients are sensible of it, and appear to boast of their misfortune."

We have said that we had only room for the foregoing extract; but we cannot part, even for eight days, from our instructive and pleasing friend without affording a taste of those brief passages, so replete with the salt of the earth, with which his volumes abound. They are short but sweet, and will explain themselves without classification or comment.

"I don't like morality in doses. * * *

"Nothing excellent was ever produced by any author who had the fear of censure before his eyes.

A Quack Medicine.—"When at any time it

happened that one of his eyes was blood-shot, he went forthwith in search of some urchin, whose mother, either for laziness, or in the belief that it was wholesome to have it in that state, allowed his ragged head to serve as a free warren for certain 'small deer.' One of these hexapods William secured, and 'using him as if he loved him,' put it into his eye; when, according to William's account, the insect fed upon what it found, cleared the eye, and disappearing he knew not where or how, never was seen more.

"Time is a commodity of which the value rises as long as we live."

The Laws and Lawyers again.—"He knew that laws were necessary evils; but he thought they were much greater evils than there was any necessity that they should be; and believing this to be occasioned by those who were engaged in the trade of administering them, he looked upon lawyers as the greatest pests in the country—

Because, their end being merely avarice,
Winds up their wits to such a nimble strain
As helps to blind the judge, not give him eyes.
Lord Brooke."

Bell-ringing (to which we are not so partial as the Doctor).—"It would take ninety-one years to ring the changes upon twelve bells, at the rate of two strokes to a second; the changes upon fourteen could not be rung through at the same rate in less than 16,575 years; and upon four and twenty they would require more than 117,000 billions of years. Great, then, are the mysteries of bell-ringing! And this may be said in its praise, that of all devices which men have sought out for obtaining distinction by making a noise in the world, it is the most harmless."

Intelligence.—"Let me observe, that I never obtained any information of any kind which did not on some occasion or other prove available."

Age.—"In age we dislike all change as naturally, and therefore, no doubt, as fitly, as in youth we desire it."

Local Attachments.—"If fifty years' acquaintance did not give us some regard even for stocks and stones, we must be stocks and stones ourselves."

Quere in Education.—"If I had been born too poor to obtain the blessings of education, or too rich to profit by them."

Advice.—"They who cannot swim should be contented with wading in the shallows: they who can, may take to the deep water, no matter how deep, so it be clear. But let no one dive in the mud."

Marriage.—"The man who is married for mere worldly motives, without a spark of affection on the woman's part, may nevertheless get, in every worldly sense of the word, a good wife; and while English women continue to be what, thank Heaven they are, he is likely to do so: but when a woman is married for the sake of her fortune, the case is altered, and the chances are five hundred to one that she marries a villain, or at best a scoundrel. * * * To set about seeking a wife is like seeking one's fortune, and the probability of finding a good one in such a quest is less, though poor enough, Heaven knows, in both cases. * * * The man who gets in love because he has determined to marry, instead of marrying because he is in love, goes about to private parties and to public places in search of a wife; and there he is attracted by a woman's appearance, and the figure which she makes in public, not by her amiable deportment, her domestic qualities, and her good report. Watering places might with

equal propriety be called fishing places, because they are frequented by female anglers, who are in quest of such prey, the elder for their daughters, the younger for themselves. But it is a dangerous sport, for the fair Piscatrix is not more likely to catch a bonito, or a dorado, than she is to be caught by a shark."

The Turkish Language.—"No people have pretended to so much precision in their language as the Turks. They have not only verbs active, passive, transitive, and reciprocal, but also verbs co-operative, verbs meditative, verbs frequentative, verbs negative, and verbs impossible; and moreover they have what are called verbs of opinion, and verbs of knowledge. The latter are used when the speaker means it to be understood that he speaks of his own sure knowledge, and is absolutely certain of what he asserts; the former when he advances it only as what he thinks likely, or believes upon the testimony of others."

Feelings.—"You meet in this world with false mirth as often as with false gravity; the grinning hypocrite is not a more uncommon character than the groaning one. As much light discourse comes from a heavy heart as from a hollow one; and from a full mind as from an empty head."

Eyes.—"Mirth sparkled in them, scorn flashed from them, thought beamed in them, benevolence glistened in them; that they were easily moved to smiles, easily to tears."

Confirmed Habits.—"Every one knows the story of the tallow-chandler, who, having amassed a fortune, disposed of his business, and taken a house in the country, not far from London, that he might enjoy himself, after a few months trial of a holiday life, requested permission of his successor to come into town, and assist him on melting days. I have heard of one who kept a retail spirit-shop, and having, in like manner, retired from trade, used to employ himself by having one punchon filled with water, and measuring it off by pints into another. I have heard, also, of a butcher in a small country town, who, some little time after he had left off business, informed his old customers that he meant to kill a lamb once a week, just for his amusement."

Cambridge Anecdote.—"Some of my contemporaries may remember a story once current at Cambridge, of a luckless undergraduate, who being examined for his degree, and failing in every subject upon which he was tried, complained that he had not been questioned upon the things which he knew. Upon which the examining master, moved less to compassion by the impenetrable dullness of the man than to anger by his unreasonable complaint, tore off about an inch of paper, and, pushing it towards him, desired him to write upon that all he knew!"

Singularity.—"Of all things, a wise man will most avoid any ostentatious appearance of singularity."

Woman.—"Man hath a fleece about him which enables him to bear the buffeting of the storm; but woman, when young, and lovely, and poor, is as a shorn lamb, for which the wind has not been tempered."

And here we must now conclude, though we rejoice to see that *The Doctor* does not; for from his saying only "End of Vol. II." we fondly trust that he intends to proceed with his delightful task, and the more so, as we seem (unless discourtesy intervenes) to have arrived very nearly at the epoch of Dr. Dove's union with Miss Bacon.

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Narrative of a Tour in North America; comprising Mexico, the Mines of Real del Monte, the United States, and the British Colonies: with an Excursion to the Island of Cuba. In a Series of Letters, written in the Years 1831 and 1832. By Henry Tudor, Esq. 2 vols. 12mo. London, 1834. Duncan.

It was with some reluctance we took up another, and not a very short, book of American travels, after the number we have been called upon to review within the last few years. *Ecce iterum Crispinus!* we exclaimed; New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Boston, Niagara, the Lakes, Quebec, Montreal, Saint Lawrence;—we had almost as soon be hauled over his gridiron as over this tour again.

Much as we dislike the task, however, we must do justice to the author, whose temperate views and impartial estimates of character are well calculated not only to convey to us correct notions of the country through which he travelled, but to soften down those popular asperities, about which, we think, a great deal too much fuss has been made, with reference to the descriptions and opinions of preceding writers on the same subject. The dispute seems to us to be a vastly silly one, and quite unworthy of the people on either side. It cannot last long. As America grows in strength and importance, she will feel her own dignity too firmly to care one jot for the little satire, or even misrepresentations, of strangers who visit her shores. It is only error and weakness that are too sensitive and sore; right and might can bear all kinds of observation without flinching or resentment. In the meanwhile Mr. Tudor has taken up his pen to cultivate good feelings between England and America. He "frankly acknowledges (in his preface) that he feels proud of the descendants of the mother country, who, inheriting as they do an equal spirit and enterprise with their British ancestors, have done, and are still doing, more to extend the British name and language throughout the boundless regions of the western world than even their aristocratic progenitors. Instead of entertaining an ignoble jealousy respecting their rising greatness and importance, he willingly confesses that the pride of his honest feeling, at least on this point, is fully identified with theirs. He feels convinced that if, in the revolution of ages, the British Isles, like the empires of ancient times, should be destined to fall from the grandeur of their present position in Europe, their inhabitants will find, on the shores of America, a second and more extended Britain, characterised by true English feelings and associations, amid which, like the fabled phoenix, they may rise again with renovated vigour from the ashes of the parent state. Long may the unexampled prosperity of the Anglo-American nation continue, and the progressive development of her resources be as auspicious as the happy result that has hitherto marked the commencement!"

We have also a very graphic description of the sect of Shakers, whose fantastic worship Mr. Tudor witnessed:—

"The Shakers entertain the extraordinary doctrine that the Saviour has made his second appearance on earth in the person of Ann Lee, their great spiritual mother; and that the 'Bride, the Lamb's wife,' alluded to in Revelations, was, in truth, no other than this very person; and that the term is not to be understood figuratively, as meaning the church of Christ, such as it is declared to be by the generality of the Christian world. The Shakers assert, that this same Ann Lee 'was the distinguished female who was chosen for that purpose;—that she was a chosen vessel occupied as

an instrument by the spirit of Christ, the Lord from heaven, in which the second appearance of that divine spirit was ushered into the world;—that she was called forth from the world in order to manifest the spirit of Christ in the female line;—that the image and likeness of the eternal mother was formed in her, as the first-born daughter, as really as the image and likeness of the Eternal Father was formed in the Lord Jesus, the first-born Son;—that she was constituted the second heir in the covenant of promise, and was placed in a correspondent connexion with Jesus Christ as the second pillar of the church of God in the new creation.' In short, they believe that not only has Christ appeared the second time on the earth, under the form of Ann Lee, but that it was absolutely essential to the salvation of womankind that such second appearance should be exhibited in one of her sex; since the first coming of the Saviour, in the form of a man, was only effectual for the redemption of the latter."

This, we are sure, is going far enough in fraternisation. Mr. Tudor objects to the accounts of Captain Hall, of Mrs. Trollope, and of others, who have picked their holes in the American coat. He declares: "It has been sadly too much the fashion, and I lament much to say it, among some of my countrymen, to underrate and to depreciate the progress which, for a number of years, has been and still is making, with rapid strides, by the enterprising inhabitants of the United States, in the refined and elegant arts of civilised society. Why this apparently envious feeling should exist—though I am quite satisfied that it is by no means generally diffused among us, but the reverse—I am perfectly at a loss to imagine."

These brief quotations must suffice to shew the conciliatory spirit in which this Tour is written; and we shall now offer two or three selections of other kinds: and first, an amusing anecdote of a "very gentlemanly Swede," whom the author met at Philadelphia, "illustrative of the tone of morality pervading as well the lower as the higher classes of society. His name, which is somewhat singular, is 'Damme;' and it appears that, after remaining a few days at the hotel, he was stepping into the coach in order to leave the town, when, in consequence of the servant having omitted to receive the amount of his bill from some one of the passengers, and not being aware which of the gentlemen it was, he inquired his name. My acquaintance immediately replied, 'Damme!' The servant looked rather astonished, but fancying he must have misunderstood the answer, repeated the question; when the other, supposing the man was deaf, answered in a louder voice, 'Damme.' The domestic immediately on hearing the expression for the second time, and believing that the gentleman was swearing at him for his interruption, instead of simply giving his name, regarded him with a very stern countenance, and said, 'Sir, we are not accustomed to hear such language as this in Philadelphia,' and instantly turned from him in the greatest indignation!"

Their mode of evincing religious feeling is worthy of their halderdash tenets. At New Lebanon (their chief seat), says Mr. T.—

"We arrived just in time to see the procession of these fanatics pass along, in solemn line, to their place of worship. The men, dressed in drab, after the fashion of the Quakers, whom they much resemble in appearance, walking two abreast, led the way, followed by a long train of females attired principally in white, and the rest in gray, with close white caps on their heads, gowns without shape, high-

heeled shoes, neckerchiefs, and white pocket-handkerchiefs hung very formally over one of their arms. On reaching the church, the men filed off through one door and the women through another, and immediately arranged themselves on parallel benches on each side of the room, in separate and opposite divisions—a considerable space, in the centre of it, dividing the two foremost benches of each sex. The church was spacious, simple, and unadorned, except by that which may with propriety be called its best adornment—extreme neatness and cleanliness; for the floors were certainly whiter, and more cleanly, than those of any gentleman's house I ever saw, and from which a person might have eaten his dinner with as little of nausea, arising from dust or other extraneous matter, as if he had taken it from off the finest Dresden. The men and women, thus dressed and thus seated, and with a solemnity of aspect and deportment heightened by perfect silence, and with an absolutely motionless attitude of body, presented an appearance, and excited a feeling, of something mysterious and supernatural. The women in particular, many of whom were elderly, very meagre in figure, and of a sickly and cadaverous hue, and withal, dressed in ghostly white, looked like beings of another world—uneartly shapes, that exhibited, as if in mockery, a rude outline of the human form without its life. There was something about them that inspired a sensation of awe. The spectacle was altogether startling. One might almost have imagined it, as indeed the thought so struck me at the moment, to have been a scene of the day of judgment, and that these were departed spirits just risen from their graves, shrouded in their sepulchral garments, and awaiting their final doom. After a death-like pause of some duration, one of the elders slowly arose from his seat for the purpose of addressing the meeting, on which the whole assembly immediately stood up. His observations, inculcating a few moral precepts, were sufficiently short, extending perhaps to five minutes; and on the termination of which they sung something, I understood, answering to a hymn, though very remote from a tone of psalmody. During the continuance of this vocal part of the service they were incessantly moving their feet; alternately raising each foot in a kind of dancing step, but without changing their position. This was accompanied by a grotesque inclination of their bodies from side to side, in a manner so truly ludicrous, though carried on with the utmost gravity, as to require, on the part even of those who were more inclined to weep than to laugh, the strongest exertions of self-command in repressing their risible faculties. Another short admonition succeeded, very indifferently given, I must confess; and then another monotonous air was sung, attended by a similar stepping and see-sawing of the body as before. On the conclusion of this second display, they all sat down; and after a pause of two or three minutes, one of the elders exclaimed, 'Let us labour!' when they all suddenly started up, and now commenced an exhibition that beggars all description. Each sex began immediately to remove their own benches from the centre of the apartment, where they had been seated, to the sides of it; placing them together as closely and compactly as they could, so as not to impede the extraordinary evolutions that were on the point of beginning. This being accomplished, the men walked up to a range of pews, lining the wall on their side of the room, and, to my utter astonishment, nay, I may

almost say consternation, as being done in a church, though belonging to the Shakers, every man of them pulled off his coat, with the greatest coolness imaginable, and appeared in his *shirt-sleeves*! This utterly unlooked-for circumstance so startled me at the moment, that I literally thought they were going to burlesque their own religion; and I instantly turned my eyes towards the female portion of these strange worshippers, naturally expecting no less than to see *them*, in imitation of the men, divest themselves of some part of their habiliments, and that their *gowns*, at least, would be dispensed with. However, I am happy to say, for the sake of decency, that the example was not followed. I now perceived the motive of this unparalleled exhibition, which was neither more nor less than a preparation and signal for dancing, and to enable the male devotees, as the thermometer was rather too high, at this season of the year, for such violent exercise, the better to support the fatigues of their various evolutions. The men having now returned to the side of the room which they had previously occupied, formed themselves into parallel lines, as if in military column, the women observing the same order on their side; and, with their faces turned towards the wall, and their backs towards the spectators, commenced a sort of shuffling with their feet, and a motion with their hands in front of the breast, like the action of a dog in swimming. In this almost incredible manner they alternately advanced to the wall, and retreated from it; then turned round, and advanced and retreated again in the opposite direction, stepping and gesticulating in the most insane manner that can be conceived; accompanying the whole with an unmusical, nasal tone, for the purpose, as I was informed by one of the Shakers, of enabling them to mark time and preserve the unity of the step. Having continued this movement for some time, they then suddenly changed the figure, and began capering round the room in a double circle—the females whirling round the inner ring, and the males describing the outward one. They afterwards reversed the order of dance; the former changing places with the latter. Next, they converted the two smaller circles into a single one, each sex following the other by alternate evolutions; and by a skilful manœuvre, which I never saw executed but in the army, the men suddenly faced to the right about, slipped on one side, so as to let the women pass, and met them at the opposite end of the room; and so continued whirling and meeting, and shaking their hands, heads, bodies, and legs, in indescribable attitudes, and humming in a twanging, sing-song tone, louder and louder as the excitement of dancing increased. At certain intervals they came to a full stop, when they made salutations to each other—sung a verse or two, and immediately afterwards re-commenced the same deplorable ceremonies. The benches were now again replaced, and they sat down as before; when, in consequence of some of the company present either being unwilling or unable to suppress their laughter—and indeed it was almost an impossibility to restrain your risibility, however serious you might wish to be—one of the elders advanced towards the offending parties, and gave them a very stern reproof. He admonished them on the indecency of coming there, uninvited as they were, to insult them by laughing and talking, whatever might be the opinions they entertained respecting their forms of worship. He then made an unconnected and rambling allusion to the peculiar tenets of their

sect; spoke of Christ as the head of their church; asserted that their religion was the only true one, and all others false; that our Christian pastors did not practise what they taught, and which they themselves truly and conscientiously did; and that they had been grossly libelled and misrepresented, &c. &c. They now sung again, and concluded by dancing in column opposite to each other, not changing position as before, but shuffling with their feet and wringing their hands, on the respective places where they stood. They terminated, at length, these unparalleled ceremonies and solemn buffooneries, by bowing and scraping to each other; when the gentlemen walked up to the pegs on which they had hung their outer garments, put on their coats again, and passing out through the door by which they had entered, as the ladies through theirs, returned in procession to their houses, as we had seen them approach. I wish not to be uncharitable, or harsh, in my reflections on these deluded people; but truth is not want of charity, and I must therefore confess, that never, in the course of my existence, did I see before such a humiliating spectacle of human nature, and such a degradation of the understanding of rational man."

To the mention of this sect, the following table of all the religious divisions in America may serve as a useful appendage.

Denominations.	Ministers.	Churches or Congregations.	Communicants.	Population.
Calvinistic Baptists	2,914	4,384	304,827	2,743,453
Methodist Episcopal Church	1,777	..	476,000	2,600,000
Presbyterians, <i>Gen. Assembly</i>	1,801	2,253	182,017	1,800,000
Congregationalists, <i>Orthodox</i>	1,001	1,270	140,000	1,200,000
Protestant Episcopal Church	558	700	..	600,000
Universalists	150	500	..	500,000
Roman Catholics .....	..	..	..	500,000
Lutherans	205	1,200	44,000	400,000
Christians	200	800	25,000	275,000
German Reformed	84	400	17,400	200,000
Friends, or Quakers .....	..	400	..	200,000
Unitarians, <i>Congregationalists</i>	160	103	..	176,000
Associate & other Methodists	350	..	35,000	175,000
Free-will Baptists	300	400	16,000	150,000
Dutch Reformed	159	194	17,888	125,000
Mennonites	290	..	30,000	120,000
Associate Presbyterians	74	144	15,000	100,000
Cumberland Presbyterians	50	75	8,000	100,000
Tunkers	40	40	3,000	30,000
Free Communion Baptists	30	..	3,500	30,000
Seventh-day Baptists	30	40	2,000	20,000
Six-Principle Baptists	25	30	1,900	20,000
United Brethren, or Moravians	23	23	2,000	7,000
Millennial Ch. or Shakers	42	15	..	6,000
New Jerusalem Church	30	28	..	5,000
Emancipators, <i>Baptists</i>	15	..	600	4,500
Jews and others .....	..	150	..	50,000

Mr. Tudor speaks highly in favour of the excellent effects produced by Temperance Societies in the United States; and the report of the prison at Auburn is a striking example:—

"The male convicts may be classed, with reference to their former habits of drinking, in the following manner:—

Grossly intemperate	209
Moderately intemperate	257
Temperate drinkers	132
Total abstinence, or nearly so	19

617

Of this number, 346 were under the influence of ardent spirits at the time of the commission of their crimes. The number discharged, by pardon and expiration of sentence, during the past year, was 133. Of these, 95 had been drunkards."

The author also speaks in the most favourable terms of emigration to Upper Canada, the advantages of which over settlement in America are very prominent. The cost of land is

less, the expense of clearing is less, the cost of government is less; and the fertility, trade, and prospects of future wealth, are either equal or superior.

Upon some important points, such as national right of search, &c. we shall merely say, that the author does not go into the marrow of these questions; and it is not worth while to discuss their superficial aspects. Indeed, we must now close our notice, which we will do with a story Mrs. Trollope might have told, and reserve the second volume (containing more novel matter in Mexico and Cuba) for another Number. After visiting the Weyer's Cave, near Staunton in Virginia, Mr. Tudor says—

"On rising the following morning, in the little miserable calaret where I slept, I had a downright specimen of ultra-democratic manners, and indeed insolence, in the person of my despotic host Benjamin Bryans. Discovering that I had no water in my room, though perceiving the requisite apparatus for washing, I requested the servant of the house to bring me some, when I was given to understand that the hospitable landlord refused permission to have it brought up. Fancying there must be some mistake, I descended the stairs, and civilly renewed my request, on which I was informed by the mob-monarch himself (representing, no doubt, as he thought, in his own person, the majesty of the people of all the twenty-four states of the Union), that it was the custom of his house that all the guests should wash in the yard. On remonstrating against this outlandish regulation, and begging, at all events, as I had never been accustomed to perform my ablutions in public, that, for courtesy's sake to a stranger, he would relax the singularity of his rule in my favour, he sternly replied, 'that I was no better than any body else, and that if I did not choose, like the rest of mankind, to perform the operation down stairs, I might defer it till the following morning, when I might be gratified in my taste elsewhere.' I was, as you may suppose, absolutely astounded at the publican's impudence, and want of even Hottentot politeness. Finding, however, that resistance was vain, and further remonstrance useless, there being no other house of accommodation in the place, I was fain to submit to the sovereign fiat of this autocrat of Virginia. After ruminating in my chamber for a few minutes on my singular position, and whether it might not be as well to adjourn my toilet altogether to the banks of the river which I was about to pass, in returning to Staunton, I at last walked down stairs into the yard, like a whipped schoolboy, and, in front of the inn and the houses of the village, went through the manual operations with as much patience and decorum as I could. After this evolution I was not long in hastening my departure; and, remounting my excellent Virginian pony, I wended my way back to Staunton, as much astonished with Mr. Benjamin Bryans' barbarism as I had been surprised and delighted with the Weyer's Cave. In justice, however, to the republic, I must say, that the conduct above alluded to is quite an exception to the general rule—a piece of savage life isolated from the rest of mankind, and standing apart by itself—since I have never hitherto experienced any thing but attention and kindness."

This conclusion is in good keeping with the author's general tone; for he rarely or never censures, without foreseeing that the progress of time and civilisation will cure and amend what is wrong.

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The Three Great Sanctuaries of Tuscany. A Poem, with Historical and Legendary Notices. By the Right Hon. Lady Charlotte Bury. Illustrated by Engravings of the Scenery, from original Drawings by the late Rev. Edw. Bury. London, 1833. Murray.

THE present beautiful volume has been long expected, and its delay, under the melancholy circumstances,* has awakened a deeper sympathy in its pages. To do Lady Charlotte Bury justice, we must go back upon her earliest youth. High-born, singularly beautiful, admired and courted, her constant devotion to literature indicated a mind of no common order. The present poem illustrates the scenery of that lovely country where her ladyship was for some time a resident, and is full both of poetic and good feeling, touched with a high tone of enthusiasm. But we must allow the fair author to introduce her own subject.

"How then shall I the vent'rous height essay?
How dare to tread upon such hallowed ground?
Not a streamlet sparkle on its way,
Although the ocean with its puissant sound
Proclaims a proud pre-eminence around?
May not a floweret decorate the plain
Because the cedar's branch doth more astound?
Ah! never will a noble heart disdain
The frailest, tenderest link in feeling's magic chain."

The following stanzas are very graceful:—

"And something too of rhyming craft is mine—
I dare not call the impulse poetry—
But delfly pass the hours when I entwine
Fond fancies in the links of harmony;
Forgetting then past hours of misery,
I soar on clouds and float aloft in air,
Commune with spirits of no mean degree,
That bliss on earth few souls are meet to share,
And frame a splendid world, where all seems wondrous fair.

But does it last?—wo's me! do fair things last?
The glittering dew-drop and the opening flower,
The wafted fragrance scarce inhaled ere past,
Are permanent to Pleasure's lustrous hour;—
Culled ere they're blown by Misery's grasping power,
The flowers of Happiness are scattered wide,
And Pleasure's glittering dew-drop from the bower
Of bliss is swiftly swept by Sorrows' tide:
For joys are pilgrims all—they ne'er on earth abide."

There is much pensive sweetness in our next extract, especially the last verse.

"While musing pensively at day's decline,
When sounds from Nature's voice alone are heard,
Blending the things of earth with things divine,
Music of winds, or song of vagrant bird,
Or rustling leaves by coming tempest stirred,
A mighty rush of recollected thought
Sweeps o'er the mind; and in one single word—
Remembrance—to the swelling heart is brought
A flood of various kind, with mingled feelings fraught.
The tides of life, like ocean's, ebb and flow—
And when they ebb, how strange the shore they leave!
For things all beautiful seemed that lay below,
And, viewed by Fancy's eye, did long deceive.
Now shrinking and appalled, the gazers grieve
To find what they beheld with doating eye
Is changed all—and, doubting, scarce believe
The weeds, and worms, and stones, they now desecry,
Seemed late bright gems and flowers, and beautiful
Mystery."

There is a pretty poem, called "The Haunted One," near the close; and the descriptive portion is agreeably diversified by old tradition, poetic association, and saintly legend. Considering that the saints have not the best possible reputations for sweet tempers, we cannot do less than quote an instance in their favour. St. Romualdo, escaping from the malice of an envious community, "took refuge with a holy man, who lived as a hermit near Venice. This hermit read to him every day a version of the Psalms; but it seems he did not practise the gentleness of the religion he professed; for Romualdo, being at that time very ignorant, and rather dull of comprehension, either failed to profit by his master's in-

structions, in the degree the latter expected, or else waxed negligent and inattentive; so that he was provoked to beat his pupil perpetually on that side of his head which was next to him, until, at length, Romualdo, unable longer to endure the chastisement without complaint, humbly besought the hermit to spare the hitherto bruised side of his head, and to castigate the other; alleging, with great patience, by way of apology for the request, that he was become totally deaf on the beaten ear."

The dedication, we should mention, is, by permission, to the Queen; and the narrative, as well as the poem, relates to the author's visits, in 1818, &c., to the Benedictine convent of Valambrosa; to the remains of Camaldoli, where St. Romualdo established his hermitages; and to Laverna, the Franciscan convent,—the celebrated possessions of early Florentine art connected with which are known to connoisseurs by Mr. Ottley's admirable engraving.

Tenderness, grace, and a high tone of religious feeling, are the chief characteristics of the whole volume, which is altogether most honourable to the talents of the accomplished writer.

THE PUBLISHING TRADE. NO. III.

WE are glad to find that this subject is exciting the public interest to a degree commensurate with its importance; for it must be felt that the character of our literature, the bases of education, the bias of morals, and consequently the prosperity of the country, are all deeply involved in it, far beyond the mere questions of rivalry in trade, combination, and monopoly. The latter, however, are still worthy of discussion and animadversion; and we again return to the Committee-Firm of the "Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge."

We have hitherto considered the Committee as nominal vouchers for publications of which the members knew nothing; and no doubt the majority of the fifty-six now advertised on the covers of their books are in that predicament. Their "superintendence" is a non-entity. But, amongst one Lord Chancellor, one Lord Chief Justice, one Chancellor of the Exchequer, one Bishop, one President of a Royal Academy, one Peer and two or three other Lords, eleven M.P.'s, fifteen F.R.S.'s, eleven F.A.S.'s, one F.G.S., three F.L.S.'s, four M.D.'s, and eleven A.M.'s or M.A.'s;—among so many high-titled, dignified, official, and capital-lettered personages, it may be presumed that all are not equally mere patrons, but are linked to the business by stronger ties. And this is the fact. Where they choose to work, the profit of being upon the committee is real and tangible. The committee-man writes, and is well paid for his writing; and this is another unfair advantage over fellow-labourers of as much talent, which is acquired by belonging to this trading Society. It is, therefore, not only fallacious towards the public, crushing to individual enterprise in publishing, directly injurious to sterling authorship, and deteriorating to general literature; but it is a source of individual preference and emolument, in what is called the Republic of Letters, but is not in truth a Republic, while such an Aristocracy, armed with peculiar privileges, exists.

For example, we have before us the tract, No. 164 and of Astronomy VII., which appeared last month. Previous to this sixteen north, two thick volumes of Natural Philosophy, 35 Numbers; a volume of Geometry, Histories of Greece, Spain, Portugal, and the Church, and Lives of Eminent Persons, (the last in 18 Num-

bers,) have been issued under the "superintendence" aforesaid,—or say about four or five pounds worth of books. Supported by subscription, which private traders have not; aided by agencies organised throughout the country, which private speculators cannot establish, except at great expense; recommended by the influence of high-sounding and distinguished names; it is obvious that this body may not only undersell all the class of publishers in the same line, but divide a very handsome sum, in some way or other, among themselves.

And such is the fact. We do not know if the Lord Chancellor was paid for his Tract on Hydraulics, or made a present of that work (of which the first edition is a mathematical curiosity, and the second, though with considerable alterations and improvements, not a little strange in some of its problems) to the Society; but we are perfectly aware, that other members of the committee find literary employment in manufacturing and producing these treatises, and being sufficiently remunerated for the same. The process is natural and simple enough. Such a tract is offered as being consistent with the Society's objects. It is referred to the committee. The committee meet; i.e. the half-dozen of active members, who in this, as in all similar cases of corporations and institutions, carry on the business and direct the affairs. We shall substitute alphabetic signs for real names. A. B. the writer of the treatise, shews it to C. D., E. F., X. Y., and Z. They approve of it, sign the imprimatur, order Baldwin and Co. to prepare it for publication, and to pay A. B. £. s. d. (which being translated means pounds, shillings, and pence,) for his trouble. Well, this is very good and very agreeable. At the next meeting, C. D.'s literary efforts come upon the tapis, and at the meeting after there is E. F.'s natural philosophy; in April and May there are X. Y.'s histories; and in June and July, Z.'s lives and memoirs; upon the whole of which the committee, constituted as above, of A. B., C. D., E. F., X. Y., and Z., determine the question of fitness and merit. Were we one of these parties, we confess we should think it extremely hard to have our offering rejected by those very friends whose productions we had sanctioned, and sent forth to the world under the superintendence of Lord Brougham and Vaux, Sir T. Denman, Lord Althorp, Lord Ebrington, Lord John Russell, the Bishop of Chichester, and all the M.P.'s and F.R.S. and M.D.'s of our catalogue. No; the few Scotchmen among us would remember the adage, "Claw me, and I'll claw you." And this is public spirit; this is the patriotic Society, instituted, chartered, and favoured for the diffusion of useful knowledge! There is, indeed, no knowledge more useful than that which teaches us to take care of ourselves; though, perhaps the less that is diffused the better.

We are not uncharitable enough to impute it to any of the persons who have acted in this manner, that they have done what was individually unjustifiable; but we do protest against all and every of the pretences under which their trade is carried on, to the disadvantage of others whose property is embarked in speculations of the same sort, and whom, in consequence of combination and extraneous support, they can afford to undersell and ruin.

And we will go a step farther, and declare our opinion, that many of the publications thus approved and vouched for, have been underselling of the presumed guarantee for their superiority over the usual books of the same class from the warehouses of common publishers.

* The death of Mr. Bury,—see the notice of his contributions to this volume in our department of Fine Arts, p. 62.

The Life of Wren, for instance, was a piratical compilation from Mr. Elmes's quarto. The member of the Committee who did it for the Society, received, we are told, fifteen guineas per sheet for his task: this is about the estimated price: and then the committee had to compound with Messrs. Priestley and Weale, the publishers of Elmes, for the pillage of their copyright, 40*l*. Such matters occur "under the superintendence of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge. Committee—chairman, the Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor, Mem. Nat. Inst. of France; vice-chairman, the Right Hon. Sir H. Parnell, Bart. M.P.; treasurer, William Tooke, Esq., M.P., F.R.S.," et cetera, et cetera, et cetera—56; *vide* title-pages.

Let it not be imagined that we have selected a solitary example of literary empiricism, to shew that the Society has no higher claim to the confidence of the public than the general booksellers whom they labour to supplant:—from the very nature of their tracts, they must, in a marked degree, be almost entirely compilation. Thus, we happen to know, that their *Treatise on Heat* was chiefly stolen from the *Encyclopedia Metropolitana*; their *Treatise on Galvanism*, a reproduction of a transformed essay; and so on through other Numbers of their "Library."

The conclusions from what we have stated seem inevitable. 1st. That institutions of this kind, so far from being beneficial to literature and the people, are the reverse. That the colours under which they sail are false; that they have a power to injure the fair merchant (individual competition forming the mass of national wealth and prosperity); and that, playing into each other's hands, so far from there being any security for the superiority of the article produced, the solemn pledge implied by the printing of so many distinguished names is misused and forfeited.

There is an almost amusing proof that the Society contemplated the possibility, and perhaps, in spite of all their superintendence, the probability, of some of their publications being unworthy of popular favour. We are informed, that, in their contracts with the writers who furnish the tracts, there is always a clause by which these parties are made peculiarly responsible for any damages incurred by piracy, or other malpractices. This necessary precaution, to be sure, would ultimately shift the onus from the committee, and throw it upon the shoulders of the scribbling offender (if he could bear it?); but it would be a strange sight, in the first instance, to witness a legal action brought by the publishers plundered against the leading members of the Society. In a very searching and able letter, signed "A Publisher and Bookseller," and addressed to Lord Brougham, which appeared in the *Times* newspaper, August 22, 1832,* the writer says:

"Your lordship is now not only strictly the head of the legal profession, but also, as chairman of the Committee of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, the head partner in what, if it is not already, must in a very brief period become, the first book-publishing establishment in the country,—whether as regards the influence of some of the first men in the state, who are your co-partners, or as regards the wealth which is pouring into your coffers, from the profits derived from the immense sale of your publications, which profits will not only afford large dividends to the members of the firm, but also enable them, if so disposed, to return to the subscribers the sums they have so liberally contributed in promotion of the avowed object of yourself and partners. Has your lordship for a moment considered the extraordinary situation in which you, as Chancellor, would be placed, were an application to be made to you for an injunction to restrain, on the ground of literary piracy, the sale of a work pub-

lished by the Society, of which your lordship, as chairman, is of course the responsible head. That such a circumstance may occur is not impossible; and I am assured that you and your partners covenanted to indemnify your publishers, Messrs. Baldwin and Cradock, for any loss they might sustain from any such proceedings."

Suppose an injunction against the Lord Chancellor was moved for in the Court of Chancery for pirating the Life of Sir Christopher Wren! would it not have a very singular and derogatory appearance to the world? Yet such an occurrence might have taken place, and may take place again. Suppose an action for damages was brought in the King's Bench against the Lord Chief Justice for infringing the copyright of the *Encyclopedia Metropolitana*! Suppose his lordship was found guilty, as he might have been; would it not be a droll day in court to hear him descend upon the indecency and enormity of the offence, and sentence himself to fine and imprisonment? This, it is true, is the *argumentum ad absurdum*; but it fully proves that these eminent men are not in their right position as the chiefs of a great bookselling concern. In short, they must retire from the business, on whatever competency they may have realised: they must leave the publishing trade as they found it, open. They must not denounce all other monopolies, and set up a monopoly of their own, and of the most improper and detrimental kind. And not only they, but other associations of a similar tendency—similarly managed and controlled—and producing similarly bad effects on the just interests of learning and national welfare.

Here, however, we must pause.

Narrative of a Journey to the Falls of the Cavery; with an Historical and Descriptive Account of the Neilgherry Hills. By Lieut. H. Jervis, H.M. 62d Regt. 8vo. pp. 144. London, 1834. Smith, Elder, and Co.

WRITTEN by an invalid, to beguile the tedium of a home voyage from India, there is not much in this volume of very general interest. The author dwells with complacency on the restorative scenery and air of the Neilgherry hills—the Malvern of the Mysore; and describes the hunting and shooting of the woods and jungles. These, and accounts of the various roads, routes, and resting-places, have not the same importance to us healthy Britons in our snug little island, as to our gallant countrymen in the East, whose constitutions are affected by the climate. To them it may also be, what it is not to us, of some consequence to learn that at a particular spot, as the author was told, the "worthy commander-in-chief, Sir R. O'Callaghan had, last season, the satisfaction of shooting a fine elk." (p. 10.) We need not offer illustrations from the work, as its numerous lithographic sketches cannot be transferred to our page; and a single anecdote of natural history will serve for the literary portion.

"In the low land the nature of the tiger is very different from those on the hills. Water, food, and shelter, can seldom be obtained but at immense distances, and the tigress as well as the tiger is compelled to traverse many miles before their natural appetites are appeased. It is the same with the lion of Africa's burning shores; in their natural condition they are compelled to roam over sandy deserts and forests unfrequented by man, for water and food, and their unsettled life precludes any considerable increase. But, when brought to the Cape and kept in confinement, with plenty of food and water, their increase is prodigious. There were lately purchased, at Mons. Villet's in Cape Town, a lion and lioness stuffed, who were the

parents of forty cubs in the course of four years, and afterwards of twenty, making together sixty from one pair. The progeny are scattered over different parts of the world; some were sent to Paris, some to Vienna, some are in Calcutta, and two remain at the Cape. When the lion died, he was incautiously skinned near the den, whence the lioness could see him; and her afflicted looks and moans satisfied the owner that her death, which took place a month afterwards, was owing to her grief for his loss, as stated in the following certificate, given when they were purchased from him:—"This lion was fifteen years old, and died about two years since of the liver complaint. The lioness died about six weeks afterwards of grief. I had the lioness about fifteen years, and in that period she had sixty cubs. She had in the first four years five cubs in a litter, and twice each year. After the fifth year, she had only one litter a year. The names given them were Prince and Princess."

The Nun. London, 1834. Seeley and Son. THIS is a neat little volume, with a very pretty frontispiece representing a Gothic niche with the figure of a nun. The story is one of religious persecution, and a terrible picture is given of the interior of conventual life. In itself it is dramatic and interesting; we doubt, however, whether it would be fair to take it as a universal picture. We suppose that there never yet was authority without abuse; and abbesses, like all other dignitaries, have doubtless been tyrants in their time. But we firmly believe that there are many who have found in the conventual seclusion both retirement and peace. There is one touching and beautiful incident in the present tale. A nun has been immured for years, lost to light, life—at least to all those ties of humanity which constitute life's better part—when all her affections are suddenly revived, and display themselves in the most tender care of a young nun undergoing a similar fate. We fear, after all, little can be said in favour of institutions where deeds so dreadful were permitted.

The Tyrol, with a Glance at Bavaria. By H. D. Inglis, &c. 2 vols. Second Edition. London, 1834. Whittaker.

IN his preface to this second edition, the author states that he has corrected some of the errors in the first impression, which sold off rapidly in one month; and, slightly enough, acknowledges the amendment of certain inaccuracies pointed out by the *Literary Gazette*. His book is a pleasant light affair; and we need only assure him, that had we wished to handle it severely, we might have given him a good many more slips to repair; but our object has ever been to encourage, not to repress, talent; and where there is no offence likely to injure society, we have no desire to exhibit our own smartness at the expense of the feelings of others.

Remarks on Forest Scenery, and other Woodland Views. By the late W. Gilpin, A.M. Edited by Sir T. Dick Lauder, Bart. Two vols. Edinburgh, Fraser and Co.; London, Smith, Elder, and Co.; Dublin, Curry.

GILPIN, like White of Selborne, cannot be republished in any form without affording pleasure to the reader. The loveliness of silvan nature, whether described by the pen, or illustrated by the pencil, presents agreeable images to every mind, and especially to those "in city closely pent." But to produce the

* To which letter we shall have occasion hereafter to refer.

best and fullest effect, a kindred spirit should come to the work of editing, which is not the case in this instance. No doubt but some of Sir Thomas Lauder's additions are curious and interesting; but many of them are out of place and keeping. The sin of getting up two proper-sized volumes had to be committed; and it has not increased the clearness or the value of the original author. There are thirty prints of various kinds.

Refutation of Aspersions on "Stuart's Three Years in North America." By James Stuart, Esq. London, 1834. Whittaker; Edinburgh, Cadell.

THIS pamphlet is an answer to several Letters by Major Norman Pringle, which appeared in the *Edinburgh Evening Courant* newspaper, and impeached Mr. Stuart's accuracy "in almost every instance where the operations of the British army were described" in his publication. It is evident, that, without occupying as much space as at least one of the combatants in this discussion occupies, we could not give an adequate idea of the questions at issue—the attack and defence of the many interesting points. Suffice it, therefore, to say, that Mr. Stuart's justification of his work appears to us to be ably conducted, and often supported by unquestionable authorities. At the same time, we are glad to see that some false reports, which had gained currency, are for ever dissipated in this controversy; such, for instance, as the falsehood, circulated and believed in America for eighteen years, that the British watch-words on the attack of New Orleans were "Beauty and Booty."

Olympia Morata; her Times, Life, and Writings. By the Author of "Selwyn," &c. 12mo. pp. 383. London. Smith and Elder.

AN interesting narrative, compiled from contemporary and other authorities, of the life of a remarkable and saintly female of the reformed religion, who died in 1555, and whose monument, facing the title-page, represents the Saviour welcoming her among the angelic host in heaven. Her poetry and other writings, besides their pure moral and Christian tendency, contain many passages which illustrate the manners of the times in Italy and Germany.

Lessons on the Lord's Prayer, for the Use of Young Persons. By the Author of "Reasons for Christianity." 12mo. pp. 32. Bull and Churton.

A PLEASING little manual, peculiarly well calculated for the purpose for which it is intended. We strongly recommend the pious and intelligent author to introduce into the next edition a set of outlines from Flaxman's exquisite illustrations of the Lord's Prayer.

Ordination Counsel, in Verse, &c. By R. Knott. Mr. KNOTT is an enthusiast, apparently amiable and well meaning.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

ROYAL SOCIETY.

MR. BAILY in the chair.—The remaining portion of Mr. Faraday's paper, on the power of solid substances, and especially platina, to induce the combination of gaseous and vaporous bodies, of which we last week promised an analysis, was read. This paper constitutes the sixth series of the author's experimental researches in electricity; for, though the cause and effect described are not considered

as electrical in their nature, yet the phenomena appeared during electrical investigations, and the results, if unprovided for, interfere much and often in experiments in this branch of science. When the water of aqueous saline solutions was decomposed by the action of platina plates connected with the Voltaic battery, it was observed that some measured portions of the resulting mixed gases diminished spontaneously in volume. Upon directing the attention to this unexpected effect, it was found that they could be made to *disappear altogether*, by a slow recombination into water, and that the effect always took place if the platina plates, which had served as the poles, were in contact with the gas, and if certain solutions, as of sulphuric acid or neutral sulphates, were used. This effect was traced at first to an influence exerted by the platina pole, which had been positive during the decomposition; but it was also found to be occasioned by the negative pole. The Voltaic battery was then dismissed altogether, and very simple cleansing operations found competent to give the power. Thus a plate of platina, rubbed with a cork, a little emery and water, and then put into a mixture of oxygen and hydrogen, caused their gradual combination. In most cases, the effect of combination occurred slowly; but when required, it could be exalted, until actual ignition and explosion occurred. If a plate of platina be made positive in dilute sulphuric acid for four or five minutes, then put into distilled water for ten or fifteen minutes, and afterwards into a tube containing oxygen and hydrogen in the proportions to form water, the gases will immediately begin to combine; the ascent of the water confining them, will, as they disappear, be at first slow, but will accelerate, and at last almost rush up, the platina at the same moment becoming red hot, and often exploding what gas may remain uncombined at that moment. Or without using the Voltaic trough, if the platina plate be warmed over a spirit-lamp, and rubbed at the time with a piece of caustic potassa (the temperature not being so high as to cause action on the platina); if it be then put into water to remove the alkali, then wiped or shaken, and put into hot oil of vitriol, and, lastly, into distilled water for ten or fifteen minutes, it will produce the same effects as the former plate. Every circumstance was examined in succession, which could be supposed to give this very curious power, until at last it could with safety be referred to the platina itself, as a natural property of it, merely requiring that the metal should be *perfectly clean* for its exhibition. Other metals were found to have similar powers. The phenomenon is immediately associated with the effect of spongy platina discovered by Dobruner, and so well experimented upon and generalised by Dulong and Thénard, but left hitherto as inexplicable. Mr. Faraday accounts for it by certain views and considerations of the mutual relations of solids and gases, which seem hitherto to have escaped the attention of philosophers. Reasoning upon the physical condition of elasticity, and the facts of constant mixture of gases, so well developed by Dalton, he shews, that, when gas is confined by solids, those particles which are next the solid must be in contact with the solid, (i. e. in such contact as the particles of solid or liquids have with each other), and not at the same distance as they are from other particles of the same gas, or even at one-half, or any sensible portion of that distance. This close approximation, aided by the consequent direct attraction of the platina, he considers the circumstances which are able to make the tendency to combine,

previously possessed in a powerful degree by the gases, efficient, being equivalent in this respect therefore to elevation of temperature, or solution, or pressure, or any other of the many circumstances, very different in their nature, which are still able to raise the natural affinity of oxygen and hydrogen to the combining point. The author then enters upon a set of experiments, shewing the very extraordinary influence of small portions of some gases—as carbonic oxide or olefiant gas, in preventing this action, and the not less extraordinary indifference of other gases—as carbonic acid and nitrogen, &c., which cannot, in any quantity, interfere with it. These effects, he thinks, may be due to a kind of specific attraction between the metal and the gases, by which one is drawn into its immediate vicinity, to the exclusion, as it were, of another. But he gives no positive opinion upon the effect, having, apparently, the intention of entering more minutely into the subject hereafter, if not explained by others.

With this view, another communication, entitled the Seventh Series, was laid before the meeting, and partly read. An addition to Dr. Daubeny's paper on the water of the springs at Bath, was likewise read. There will be no meeting on Thursday next.

LINNEAN SOCIETY.

MR. LAMBERT in the chair.—Read, the description of a new species of the genus chameleon, by Mr. Samuel Stutchbury. This new species, to which the author has given the name of *Cristatus*, in consequence of its peculiar dorsal crest, is from the banks of the river Gaboon, in the western part of equinoctial Africa, and formed part of a small collection of reptiles from the same country, presented to the museum of the Bristol Institution by Messrs. King and Son, of that city. There was also read the commencement of a paper, entitled, a description of some trees, remarkable for their size, or age, in all parts of the world; but with particular respect to a silk-cotton tree, near the town of the island of St. Thomas, in the West Indies, by R. H. Schomburgk, corresponding member of the Royal Geographical Society of London. To this interesting paper we shall revert. A number of rare and beautiful birds, from South America and Senegal, were exhibited by Mr. Pigot, and a specimen of the Squacco heron (*Ardea comata*), shot in Hampshire. Several splendid botanical works were presented.

To the Editor of the Literary Gazette.

I. THE FRACTURE OF A PLANET.

STR.—Some time since, I presumed to make a few remarks in your journal relative to the improbability of the asteroids having been formed out of one large planet, occupying a space between Mars and Jupiter. These remarks were afterwards extended in a note to a passage in the *Life of Aldenide*; and the subject was supposed by many to be set at rest. The *Quarterly Review*, however, has revived the question, by stating an opinion, that those small planets are absolutely no other than component parts of the large one alluded to. That Sir John Herschel, however, is inclined to the view I took of the subject, is evident from the following observations, extracted from his masterly work on Astronomy, published a few months since:—"It has been conjectured (says he, p. 277) that the ultra-zodiacal planets are fragments of some greater planet, which formerly circulated in that interval, but has been blown to atoms by an explosion; and that more such fragments exist, and may be hereafter discovered. This may serve as a specimen of the dreams in which astronomers, like other speculators, occasionally and harmlessly indulge."

II. LEXELL'S COMET.

In 1770 a comet appeared; when M. Lexell, of St. Petersburg, computed its period at five years and seven months. It has, however, never since been seen. In consequence of which it has been conjectured, that it has united with one of the planets, whose orbits it crossed, or with one of its satellites.

This supposition appears to me to be exceedingly problematical; since all the irregularities and inequalities of

the planetary system have been distinctly proved to be periodical, and therefore the separate bodies free from collision, as well as from decay. Besides, is it not far more easy to suppose, that an astronomer may have miscalculated the elements of a body, within the sphere of vision only a limited time, than that nature should violate one of her fundamental laws? and that, too, with an impunity of result. Were planetary and cometary bodies to unite, as one globe falls into another, would not the one into which the other was received be increased in gravitation? And would not such an accession of gravity paralyze the harmony, not only of all its satellites, but, probably, of all the component parts of the solar empire?

III. THE TAILS OF COMETS.

Ancient philosophers insisted upon a *plenum*. Newton, however, reversed the principle, and made all his calculations on the presumption of a *vacuum*. Subsequent observations, founded on the retarded progress of Encke's comet, have, till such retardation shall be explained and accounted for in another and a better manner, re-established the hypothesis of a *plenum*.

Most astronomers have conceived, that the *tails and heads of comets* are no other than the atmospheres of those comets, illumined by the light of our sun. One comet, at least, however, has been observed in which the tail turned from the sun; and another has been seen, the nucleus of which got larger, and the tail longer, as it receded from it. Of these two, therefore, it may, perhaps, be safely asserted, that they derived their light from some body in the distant regions of space, and carried that light intrinsically with them, as a balloon carries its fire.

That comets may have different physical constitutions no one can doubt. Those which move in ellipses or parabolas may belong entirely to our system; others, with more extended orbits, may connect it with other systems; but those which move in hyperbolas may not only visit other systems, but never return again.

Many comets have no visible nuclei. This does not prove that a nucleus does not exist. Myriads of things exist which we have no power to see, even with the highest magnifiers.

The origin of planetary light is distinctly understood; but did cometary strictly resemble planetary light, it would, doubtless, not have a sufficient power to penetrate through an atmosphere extending to the distance of 36 millions of miles, and thence to so distant a body as the earth. An atmosphere so extensive, too, could never permit the stars to be visible through it.

From this, and other data, I am inclined to suppose, that the *light of comets may be intrinsic; and that their tails and heads may arise from the light residing in the nuclei; and thence be reflected, not on an atmosphere, but on the medium through which they pass.* The transparency of an atmosphere must be specifically dense; but that of ether is so astonishingly rare and subtle, that a large portion of the universe becomes visible even to the unassisted eye. I am, &c.

Jan. 30, 1834.

CHARLES BUCKE.

LITERARY AND LEARNED. ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.

At the meeting on Wednesday, Mr. Beke's paper on the authenticity of the writings ascribed to Manetho, was read. In the prosecution of his researches on the subject of Scripture geography, Mr. Beke thinks he has discovered reasons for believing that the Egypt of the present day is not the land of Mizraim: if this conclusion be correct, the references found in Manetho, to the bondage and exodus of the Israelites, as connected with any of the monarchs of Egypt, especially with any of those who reigned in the Thebais, must be unfounded. Hence he was led to doubt the authenticity of that historian; and these doubts were strongly confirmed by the following circumstance. The passage, 1 Kings, xiv. 25; 2 Chronicles, xii. 2, 3, in the original Hebrew informs us that "Shishak, king of Egypt, came up against Jerusalem," &c., and that he was accompanied in his expedition by "the Lubims, the Sukkiyims," &c. In the version of the Septuagint these names undergo a remarkable change: that of the king is altered, contrary to all analogy, to *Σουσακις*, the Lubims are called *Λιβυς*, and the Sukkiyims *Τρωχλοδύται*. Now, all these changes coincide, word for word, and letter for letter, with a passage in the canons of the Egyptian kings, which passage bears marks of interpolation. Mr. B. therefore concluded, that the writings ascribed to Manetho, whether or not the original composition of an individual of that name, have passed through

the hands of the Jews of Alexandria, by whom they have been so altered and interpolated, in order to adapt them to their own incorrect notions respecting Egyptian history, as to have wholly lost their original character; if, indeed, they may not be considered, with still greater propriety, as altogether apocryphal. It must, however, diminish our confidence in Mr. B.'s ingenious theory, if not entirely overturn it, to find, upon referring to the passage in question, that it is acknowledged not to speak the language of Manetho; being merely a note by Syncellus, inserted from the Septuagint. Mr. B.'s explanations of what he considers to be the geographical errors of the Seventy, in the above passage, were full of ingenuity; but of a novelty somewhat startling. The Sukkiyims he pronounces to be not Cushites, but *scenite*, or tent-dwelling Arabs—Bedeweens (from *sokh*, Hebrew, a tent). He asserts that the Mizraim of the Hebrew Scriptures was not the Egypt of profane history, but the country to the eastward of the Isthmus of Suez; that Cush was not Ethiopia, but Egypt itself; and that the Lubim were not the Libyans, but, like the Sukkiyim, a people of Arabia. He further considers, that Shishak, king of Mizraim, was the Sesostris of profane history; and that the invasion of the Hyksos, mentioned by Josephus as citing Manetho, is a Jewish perversion (probably of a corrupted Egyptian tradition) of the conquest of Egypt by that monarch, or his immediate predecessors.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

SIR A. JOHNSTON in the chair. Several donations were laid on the table; among them, a lithographic copy of the History of the Mohammedan Power in India, by Ferishta, printed on tinted paper, in two volumes, from the Native Education Society at Bombay; and Captain Harkness presented a beautifully sculptured representation of the Linga, with the sacred-hooded snake, &c. in a hard black stone resembling marble.

The chairman laid on the table a series of reports relative to cases brought before the privy council, on appeal from the East Indies; at the same time remarking, that this was a proof of the practical benefit to be derived from the exertions of the Society, as the appointment of the judicial committee, for this purpose originated in certain inquiries instituted by the committee of correspondence, with reference to the laws of adoption and inheritance among the Hindoos.

A communication from Lieut. Burnes was read, giving an account of the existing state of Sattan Somnaty, the site of the celebrated temple destroyed by Sultan Mahmud of Ghizni, A. D. 1024. The town is in the province of Guzerat, and on the coast, about forty miles above the Portuguese settlement of Diu. The Mohammedan invader is said to have dashed the idol to pieces with his mace: nor is this denied by the pious Hindoo; but he consoles himself with the reflection, that his god retired into the sea on the approach of the conqueror, and has ever since remained there. The great temple is placed to the north-west of the town; and being on a rising ground, is visible at twenty-five miles' distance. There is a remarkable feature in its architecture, viz. its having three domes. The arches were originally formed in the style of most other Hindoo buildings, by projecting courses of stone gradually approaching each other until they met; but the Mahomedans have transformed these into more perfect figures. The town itself is of unquestionable antiquity, and

the traditions of its inhabitants accord in a remarkable manner with the records of history. Thanks were returned to Lieut. Burnes for his interesting paper; which was followed by the reading of some remarks on the Hindoo system of education practised in Southern India, by Captain Harkness, who observes, in commencing, that the southern peninsula having been less exposed than other parts to changes from foreign interference, an account of the plan there adopted, may be considered to afford a sufficiently faithful picture of what Hindoo institutions really are. The position and emoluments of the schoolmaster are first described, to which succeeds a detail of the course of instruction, with illustrations; the nature and amount of the schoolmaster's remuneration are next stated; and the paper concludes with a brief *exposé* of the principles and effects of the system itself, and an indication of some of its more striking defects. The natives, it is stated, would gladly accept an improved system of education for their children, if held out to them, with the sanction and authority of government.

PHRENOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

MONDAY. Dr. Elliotson, president, in the chair.—After the usual routine, Mr. Drew read a paper on the character and disposition of an individual (who was unknown to him), but whose cast had been put into his hands by Mr. Hering, for the purpose of his examining its development. Mr. Hering afterwards read an authenticated account of the life and character of the individual, from which it appeared that he was a native of Hanover, and had been occupied as a miller, but has suffered very materially from magisterial oppression. The truth of Mr. Drew's views of the character was so correct, as frequently to draw forth the remarks of an intimate friend of the individual.

FINE ARTS.

WINTER EXHIBITION, SUFFOLK STREET GALLERY.

THIS very interesting exhibition closed on Saturday last. On its opening, we gave our opinion in detail of its merits: we have now, therefore, only to express a hope that its success may have been such as to induce the Society of British Artists to repeat the experiment next winter.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Engravings illustrative of the Three Great Sanctuaries of Tuscany.—Valombrosa, Camaldoli, Laverna; a Poem by the Right Hon. Lady Charlotte Bury: from original Drawings by the late Rev. Edward Bury Murray.

THESE fine landscapes are in that high and severe style of art which, with reference both to composition and to effect, rejects minor details, and retains only general forms and masses. Their solemnity of tone strongly reminds us of some of the noblest works of Annibale Caracci. Mr. Lupton is entitled to great credit for the masterly manner in which he has transferred the drawings to copper.

Mr. Coney's View of the Interior of the Cathedral at Milan.—Weale, 1834.

THE extraordinary talents of Mr. Coney in subjects of this description have frequently received their just meed of praise in the *Literary Gazette*. It is painful to know that the hand which produced effects so picturesque, with so much fidelity, firmness, facility, cha-

acter, and spirit, is now still and cold in the grave! This View of the Interior of Milan Cathedral, universally admitted to be the most magnificent specimen in Europe of the pointed style of architecture, is one of the richest and finest of Mr. Coney's works that we have ever seen. It is published, at a very moderate price, for the benefit of his widow; purchasers, therefore, of whom we hope there may be many, will shew at once the correctness of their taste, and the kindness of their feelings.

Scenery of the Rivers of Norfolk; comprising the Yare, the Waveney, and the Bure, from Pictures painted by James Stark, with Historical and Geological Descriptions. By J. W. Robberds, Jun. Esq. Part IV. (completing the Work.) Moon, Boys, and Co. The former Parts of this beautiful and interesting work have already received our unqualified commendation; the present Part fully redeems the pledge and earnest of excellence with which the publication commenced. We sincerely congratulate the skilful and enterprising artist on the completion of his arduous undertaking. In addition to the highly picturesque and pastoral character of the paintings, it is evident that no pains have been spared, with reference either to effect or finish in the engravings. The fourth Part contains ten plates, including the vignettes and title-page. Though all are entitled to praise, our preference falls on "St. Benedict's Abbey, on the Bure," "Beccles on the Waveney," "Lake Lothing, from Normanston Hills," "Decoy Pipe for Wild Ducks, Ranworth, on the Bure," and "The Island at Coltishall, on the Bure;" the performances of Messrs. Horsburgh, W. J. Cooke, Radclyffe, and Forrest. The literary portion of the work seems to have been very ably conducted; and we are glad to see that the whole has received the gracious patronage of his Majesty, to whom it is by permission dedicated.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

MEMORY.

It is fading around me, that shadowy splendour
That haunts the red twilight, the vague and the vain;
Those warm clouds their fugitive blush must surrender,
And colourless melt in the dim air again.
They will leave no remembrance to tell of the glory
Dissolving at sunset away in the west;
They are gone, and the page of the air has no story,
Recalling the beauty with which it was blest.
And thus with our memory—too light are its traces
Of joy or of sorrow experienced of yore;
The shadow of life each soft colour effaces,
And the past has one sorrowing echo—no more!
Ah! childhood was lovely; but what of its hours,
The bright and the buoyant, what relics have they?
I cannot repaint the green leaves, the glad
That once made the beauty of earth and of day.
I well can recall the old lime-trees hung o'er me,
The bees and the pale blossoms thick o'er each bough;
But the dreams of my future, that brightened
What were they? I cannot remember them now.

And youth has no chronicle left of its dreaming,
When hope, the sweet alchemist, ruled; and we took
The future on trust, and the present on seem—
And each old deceit wore a bright and glad look.

Methinks it would make the dark actual less dreary,
Could we call back the feelings we formerly
The path where we loiter for flowers is less weary
Than that which speeds on, the goal only in view.

The heart spends its treasure at once; we should cherish
The thought of our feelings, so live them
Too early the bright tints of phantasy perish
And too soon the gilding is worn from life's chain.

Vain, vain, this desire for the past! To remember
Is not to recall;—would to Heaven that it
The second green leaf that may shoot in November
Is but a pale mockery of what was so fair.

The hope that betrayed, and the love that deceived us,
Could we live did they keep their first early
Amid all of which Time in its course has bereaved us,
Well the heart may rejoice in how much it forgets!

L. E. L.

*On the early Death of Ernest Fries, the celebrated German Landscape-Painter.**

I LIVE, I live!—restrain those tears,
Or give them to some other claim;
I live! unto immortal years
My works shall bear a deathless name.
I live!—in every line my hand
Has traced of many a distant shore;
My fame imperishing shall stand,
Till art and feeling be no more.

Thus still for the wide world I live,
And for the friends beloved and dear,
Whose pleasant task it was to give
Sunshine to my existence here.

For them I surely cannot die,
While blessed memory guards the past;
In vain the days, the years shall fly—
Their love will days and years outlast.

I live, I live! I cannot die!
Long with each lovely spot around,
Linked by some fine mysterious tie,
My living spirit shall be found.

Believe—though I am seen no more
Midst scenes and friends I loved the best;
Believe me gone to some far shore,
Of nature's beauties still in quest.

And so it is! afar I fly
To witness face to face, and clear,
That loveliness beyond the sky,
Whose dim reflection rapt me here;

To know the essence of bright things,
And feel the deep mysterious soul,
That lived in grand imaginings,
Revel unchained by earth's control!

I live, I live!—They never die
Whose aspirations seek the light!—
To think it, were but blasphemy—
I live, I live! in God's own sight.

G. P. R. J.

* Ernest Fries, upon whom these lines are written by our distinguished friend Mr. James, was called the German Claude. They have been translated and re-translated in Germany; for Fries was much beloved, and his pictures, which are rare, have risen so much in value since

SKETCHES OF SOCIETY.

DESECRATION OF THE CITY CHURCHES.

Millbank, Jan. 17, 1834.

DEAR ED.,—Though I write on a grave subject, yet it has been so much and so often gravely treated, that I trust you will not consider me unfeeling, if I address you in a lighter vein—for, in truth, sir, I happen to be a lighter man; yet, I trust, not less sensible than my fellow-citizens to the current of affairs. You have so generally, Mr. Ed., taken a prominent share in all discussions of public (not political or party) interest, that, I confess, I am surprised at your taciturnity upon that to which I beg to call your attention. Time and tide wait for no man; and if you permit the run to take place, your hallooing afterwards will be of as much use as your hailing a boat from the Dundee Arms when it is beyond Gravesend. Even arguing does not seem to do much. There is the *Morning Herald* crowing at a great rate, but the owls don't mind that. Their's is night-work; and, as Shakespeare says, them guilty things never stop to listen to chancicleer. Therefore, I am in hopes that a plain narration of a few facts, within my own knowledge, may put a partial stop to the general resurrection which seems to be contemplated in the City. You remember the old epitaph,

"Lie still if you're wise,
You'll be—— if you rise;"

and it is very hard, with this warning before them, that so many of our fellow-citizens are chalked out for a rising.

For myself, I have not much personal reason to complain. In all the late removals of corpses, I have only had my first wife taken up twice. I did not lead a very happy life with her; and so, when she left me, I thought it right to put her handsomely into lead, and forget and forgive as soon as possible. Eight years have since elapsed; and, in so far as she was concerned, it did not appear that two fittings and changes of churchyards, which she has undergone owing to improvements and new streets, were worse than a fire. On the contrary, all was snug, orderly, and decent; as my present wife, with whom I have a small family, can bear witness.

But some of my neighbours are by no means so well off. Mr. Dalton, the cheese-monger, next door but one to the public-house, lost his father, his wife's mother, two of his sisters, his wife's cousin, who stayed with them (that is, till she died), and his wife herself, and three small children, all within five years of the removal of the church and burial-ground, in consequence of the New London Bridge Street. They were all decently buried; but don't you think that poor Mr. Dalton was in a mighty stew, when he found that he had nine bodies, old and young, almost fresh, as a body might say, to be taken up with all their imperfections on their heads, and carried to some other place of repose? I assure you, Mr. Editor, the thing was quite horrible. Dalton blasphemed about Golgotha, and never quitted the King's Head for three weeks. He was never a man of very acute feelings; but since that time he has had no feelings at all, and hardly can tell, if he can, sound Cheshire from rotten.

Then Ned Curling, the bill-broker's clerk. It has broke his heart. He had protested his love to Miss Julia Rushwick for more than six months, and was accepted by the fair heiress.

his death, that his poor father was obliged to give, for a very small one, a premium of five hundred florins above the sum for which it had been sold a week before—
Ed. L. G.

They had been called twice, when the cholera visited the lower parts of Westminster, and the sweet Julia fell a victim to that fatal malady. As her father had lived for many years a common-councilman in the city, she was unhappily carried thither, and laid alongside of him instead of being settled alongside of Ned Curling in Westminster. Well; no, it was not well; the shifting of the coffins, and, where there were no coffins, of the shocking remains of humanity, took place only a few months after. Ned had gone to Little St. Thomas Apostle with a very large and very bad bill; thence to Bucklersbury, thence to Aldermanbury, and thence to Finsbury. It was by this time midnight, or towards morning; and a mourning time it became to him. He met a drunken set of fellows carting away some refuse and offal; the car nearest to him upset, and the coffin of Julia Rushwick was broken to shivers at his feet. A cold perspiration broke over him; he saw a countenance and a form sufficient to blast his intellect; and poor Ned is now one of the most fantastical incurables within the walls of Bedlam. Like my writing, I fear, Mr. Ed., his case is as lunatic in manner, as in truth it is touching. He is howling for eighteen hours of his miserable four-and-twenty, about Tybalt festering in his shroud, and about playing at loggots with his great forefathers' bones. Poor fellow! the grave would be a blessing to him, even were he removed annually!

And this reminds me of the last of the thousand painful incidents connected with this subject with which I shall trouble you; for it is of no use telling you the deep distress and indescribable pain and affliction which every class of persons have suffered from these unholy—I may say inhuman—spoliations of the sacred dead. Philosophy (I read the *Penny Magazine* and the *Library of Entertaining Knowledge*)—philosophy may despise these silly prejudices; but I'll be — if I can endure the idea of the revered and beloved in their mortal shape having even that corporeal frame kicked about by filthy scavengers and obdurate outcasts. But I forget my story, which, after all, is perhaps more ludicrous than pathetic, as Tom told it me. Tom is one of my men. "Master," said he, "I'm sick at heart about this here business. Last year, when I moved my family—and God knows, in his mercy, it was a large one—I got over it with difficulty, and a load on my mind which can never be taken off. But how to do it again? I do think it impossible, though Mr. Waters assures me he has gone through the operation with his four times." Tom blubbered like a whipped child when he made this oration. The second church to which he had transported the remains of his kin was on the eve of desecration, and he was called upon again to uplift their rotting limbs: Mr. Waters, in the progress of the city improvements, had been seen to revisit the glimpses of the moon four several times, as the march of intellect proceeded, the ghastly apparitions of as many Waters' as the earth should hold. In short, they had come to the surface so often, that they might, if punning were well, be called everlasting stirrings.

What I have said, dear Ed., may have no weight; but unless I can believe that the citizens of London care no more for their buried grandfathers and grandmothers, fathers, mothers, uncles, aunts, brothers, sisters, wives, children, loved objects of every description, than for river-weeds, I will still hope that they will not consent to make public ways of the dust of their progenitors, and empty places of

all that heaven and earth have yet been accustomed to cherish as sacred.—I am, dear Ed., your obedient
JONAS DEWHALE.

DRAMA.

THE NATIONAL THEATRES.

NOTHING can more decidedly shew than the daily play-bills, how erroneous our and other opinions were, when we fancied that the grand Drama-Junction Canal, to carry away the loads and cares of an anxious amusement-seeking population, would deteriorate the stage; and impair the high intellectual and moral uses ascribed to theatrical representations. So far from our being right in such prognostications, the result has proved that we were utterly wrong: so far from the public wanting tragedy, comedy, farce, and able companies of admirable talent to enact them, the public required nothing beyond vulgar effrontery in direction, blackguard ruffianism in support, and horses or asses in representation. "The extraordinary performance of Mr. Ducrow having been hailed with enthusiastic applause from every part of an audience crowded to the roof, and announced for repetition amidst the cheers of the whole house," is repeated every evening at Drury Lane; while at Covent Garden, also "extraordinary attraction, *Gustavus the Third* and *Old Mother Hubbard* nightly filling the theatre on the opening of the doors, are played together every evening!" And poor gulled London puts its belief to these humbugs just sufficiently to enable the humbug-dealers to carry on the trick; till something as truly worthy of the patronage of a civilised, moral, and enlightened people, as M. Ducrow's *Saint Georges*, or the looser revels of the amateur masked balls of *Gustavus*, and licentious suppers, shall be prepared to attract the giddy admirers of show, who do not think it worth while to waste a thought upon the means, the decencies of life, or the for-ages-boasted purposes of the Drama. We confess, that the degradation had descended so low, that we are not sorry for its seeking in the depth "a lower still." "When things are at the worst, they must mend," is a somewhat safe old say; because, even if they remained stationary, we should, from custom, think less of their evils, and we have always a chance of some improvement. Bad as they are, we trust that the worse of what is called the National Theatres has not yet arrived. If there can be a *coup* beyond the impudent sameness of the quackery, rejoicing in which the most contemptible and dissolute at present laugh in their sleeves,—if there can be a spectacle more disgraceful than was exhibited on the boards of Drury Lane last week, we dare expect that the pride of success will speedily bring them forth. Till then, we must be content with half-mad speech-making inebriety, with the presidency of the notorious female companions of lessees, villainous Sunday newspaper editors, and their other equally respectable friends; with orgies unfit for allusion; and the utter disregard of every thing that woman, or even licentious man, could look upon without disgust.

Success to the Legitimate Drama! in spite of Mr. Polhill's denunciation; and pleasant recollections to the representatives of the public press, who were present to be lashed with his abuse! There were who deserved the worst he could say of them; but if there were any of a better order, we congratulate them on the gall and wormwood bestowed upon them with their champagne and punch.

ADELPHI AND OLYMPIC.

WE notice these theatres together, not so much for their performances as for their placards, with which the streets are covered. From these we gather that Vestris proceeds "*Dancing for Life*;" and that in the *Naiads* there are "*Nymphs bathing and sporting*," and—"charming women!!!" Against such intimations we must enter our earnest protest. Mr. Yates should be ashamed to suggest attractions of a licentious character, where his own wife adorns the stage, and is one of its most charming as well as virtuous ornaments. Let him leave it to the national houses to outrage public opinion by displaying mistresses and trulls on the stage and in the principal places of the theatre. The minors ought to consult decency.

VICTORIA.

ON Wednesday the Duchess of Kent and the Princess Victoria patronised the juvenile night at this theatre; where the pantomime went off with great éclat. The Polish brothers are the most wonderful fellows we ever saw. On Thursday, after the *Wife*, a one-act musical farce, called the *Blacksmith*, or *a Day at Gretna Green*, was produced. The music is pleasing; and Williams, in the *Blacksmith*, excellent. Forrester is a smart Irishman; and the two Miss Hortons lively and agreeable as the heroines.

VARIETIES.

Geology.—About half a mile from Saugor, on the high table-land of Central India, a remarkable discovery of shells has recently been made. They are imbedded in limestone stratum about seventeen feet below the surface; the intermediate strata being basalt, and a soft fatty red clay. The shells are univalved, of different sizes—some as long as a hand, and all of them what is termed *reversed*.

Anecdote.—William Herschel, the celebrated astronomer, and discoverer of the Georgium Sidus, was originally, as is well known, a musician; and it was to his talent in this line that he was chiefly indebted for support in the commencement of his career. During his residence at Genoa, finding himself much embarrassed for want of sufficient money to pay his passage to England, he applied to Mr. Langlé, whom he had known at Naples, and who was then director of the concerts given by the nobles of Genoa. Mr. Langlé kindly obtained for him the use of the rooms; and Mr. Herschel gave a concert in them, in which he himself performed a quatuor, by means of a harp and two French horns, which he had fastened to his shoulders. The singularity of the entertainment attracted a great number of persons, and the musician received more than sufficient to pay the expenses of his journey.

Steam Navigation to India.—The *Bombay Courier* states, that Mr. Waghorn, who had been on a voyage of inspection, previous to forming a plan for carrying on the intercourse between England and India by steam-vessels, had abandoned the design of attempting it *via* the Cape, and resolved on trying the route by the Red Sea. We remember that, so long ago as 1823, a prospectus was published, for establishing this species of navigation "via the Mediterranean, Isthmus of Suez, and Red Sea: the voyage out and home to be completed within 120 days." Is this the same project? It was a curious calculation: made the distance 8000 miles by sea, and 120 miles across the Isthmus of Suez on camels; Gibraltar 1150 miles, Malta 1000, El Arish 1000, the

Isthmus 120, Mocha 1200, Socotra 600, Cochinchina 1350, Trincomalee 600, Calcutta (touching at Madras) 1020, to be done in 57 days. Coals were estimated at a bushel per mile for a vessel of 400 tons. A great profit was held out on a capital of 120,000*l.* for six ships.

From the French.

O'erwhelmed with debts, and duns, and fears,
I took a wife of sixty years—
That gave me some vexation;
But, ere the honey-moon was o'er,
I paid off creditors a score—
That was some consolation.

R. H. T.

Western Literary Institution.—At the half-yearly general meeting, (Sir J. C. Hobhouse in the chair,) the annual report announced various presents to the library, the cabinet of minerals, the musical library, &c.; and stated that several of the lecturers had given their services gratuitously; that the classes for the study of natural philosophy, chemistry, music, drawing, &c. had proceeded with success; and that the general affairs of the Institution were in a prosperous condition. On the motion that the report be received, a stirring debate arose respecting the common concerns, in which the spirit of reform was predominant, notwithstanding, as the chairman observed, the members enjoyed the advantages of universal suffrage, vote by ballot, and annual parliaments. This was at length succeeded by a boisterous, though somewhat amusing *controversie*, touching what was considered an act of discourtesy, on the part of the general committee, towards one of the classes—unfortunately for the shortness of time, the "discussion class," the members of which gave ample proof of their classical acquirements. We hope, should any thing of the sort again occur, it will be with the musical class, when we may fairly expect a concert for the evening. The weekly lectures since our last account have been of a varied and instructive nature; but want of room has prevented our noticing them as they were delivered.

Impromptu.—Mrs. Cowley, the accomplished novelist, and one of the cleverest women of our day, the preceding generation, on being shewn a poem on the death of Lord Nelson—every journal having teemed for months with similar effusions—took up a pen and wrote the following, no less just upon the writer than elegantly complimentary to his subject, from the names comparatively introduced:—

Mercy! what Nelson's ghost again?
Why not run back to Blenheim's plain,
And dig a hero from its turf,
Or call brave Hosier from the surf,
Or John o' Gaunt raise up once more,
Or our third Edward's name restore?

A liberal Offer.—"Pray, Mr. Fishmonger, what do you ask for that cod's head and shoulders?" "Three-and-sixpence, ma'am." "I'll give you two shillings for it, if you'll throw a pair of soles in."

Epigramme.

Pour s'instruire, Maitre Damis
A fait dix fois, quel savant homme!
Le chemin de Paris à Rome.
Savez-vous ce qu'il sait en somme?
Le chemin de Rome à Paris.

Translation.

To gain instruction, Master Ralph
Has ten times travelled, learned elf!
From Paris quite to Rome.
And can you guess what now he knows?
Which road from Rome to Paris goes?

Public Orator: Good Pronunciation.—At the recent general meeting of the Western Institution, one speaker seemed to partake something of the nature of a sporting dog; indeed, he almost proved himself a real setter! He declared he would not set ten minutes to hear

such lectures—as that the reading-room was not fit to set in—that as to ladies, there was no place where they could set—and that in fact "no one could set in any one room who was at all susceptible!"

Universal Love-Letter, founded on the French principle, that love is *un egoisme en deux personnes*. I, I, I; you, you, you. You, you, you; I, I, I;—garnished with "dears" and "loves" à discretion.

LITERARY NOVELTIES.

888.

THRICE 8 is a very mystical-looking No.—It looks like thrice 8 doubled, no type we trust of our double sheet. No, it is not for nothing that we have adopted this expedient; and must, indeed, in order to preserve our literary character, without, however, altering the convenient neatness of our form for binding in parts and volumes, from time to time have recourse to it.

In the first place, though we strictly confine our Advertisements to subjects connected with Literature and the Arts, and they are, therefore, news and information consistent with our plan, we find it impossible to keep pace with the demand for room in our columns for announcements of this description. To remedy the complaints on this subject is part of our purpose.

But our chief inducement is to preserve and fulfil the original object of the LITERARY GAZETTE, namely, to produce such a record of all the things which come within its design, that there were no other trace left, the lovers of literature, science, and the fine arts, should be able, by reference to its pages, to form a fair idea of what had been done in all these interesting branches of human gratification and improvement. When we commenced this undertaking, its scope could not embrace many of the matters which it now comprehends. The proceedings of the learned societies, and several institutions, for example, had never been published in any periodical work; and it was only after a long course, and with considerable exertion, that we succeeded in adding this new feature to the other intelligence of our journal. It is easy to follow in a course already struck out; and thus what were great difficulties in our path, difficulties surmounted at much cost of every kind, have since become easy of imitation, and in many cases of very spurious imitation too, passing base coin for the sterling, and inferior fabrics for the genuine articles. The invariable result of all these numerous attempts has been, departure from the true principle of utility. To be worthy of the public in the high sense to which the Gazette aspired and attained, the entirety of the design must never be forgotten. It is, to be the depository of the progress of those various intellectual pursuits we have mentioned: it is to register, sufficiently to be understood, the steps by which refinement and knowledge are advanced. Losing sight of this, our readers may observe, that every one of our imitative contemporaries, as they have "flared up" and sunk into darkness, were turned into desultory and aimless medleys. To be what we proposed to ourselves is most laborious, and requires constant and comprehensive attention, extended means of acquiring information, liberal expenditure, devoted diligence, and the employment of, at least, practised talent. If we were to add, correct judgment and good feeling to the list, we should not be saying too much. But something like what these are calculated to produce may be made up with little trouble and with few of the right qualities. A page of verbiage does not cost so much as a line of just thought, or the brief statement of a single fact of value to the community. To collect and compile mixtures of all sorts of unconnected materials, without a distinct perception of their bearing, is as futile as it is useless—the public gain nothing by such works, and they only tend to confuse, while they pretend to instruct.

These being our sentiments, we have adhered closely and steadily to our original object: and it is only to render its execution more complete, that we make the alteration and addition now announced.

Mr. Whittaker writes us: "I see announced in last *Literary Gazette* a continuation of White's *Selborne*. The relative of Gilbert White is now with me, and the unpublished papers before me: therefore the notice sent to you and inserted is not authentic."

A new Monthly Magazine of Botany, under the superintendence of Mr. Paxton, author of the "Horticultural Register."

An Exposition of the Parables, and of other parts of the Gospels, by the Rev. E. Greswell, B.D.

A volume of Parochial Sermons, by the Rev. J. H. Newman, M.A.; and a volume of Practical Sermons, by the Rev. R. C. Cox.

The Channel Islands, Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, &c. by Mr. Inglis, author of "Spain in 1830."

The Third Part of the Rev. C. Girdlestone's popular Commentary on the New Testament.

The third and concluding volume of Mr. Smedley's History of the Reformed Religion in France.

Mr. Madox's long-promised "Excursions in the Holy Land," is on the eve of appearing.

Twelve Sermons upon the Advent, by the Rev. J. H. B. Mountain.

Scripture Biography, by the Rev. R. W. Evans, M.A.

A Dictionary of Geography, by Josiah Conder, author of "The Modern Traveller."

A Concordance to the Prayer-Book version of the Psalms, by the Rev. C. Girdlestone.

The History of the Church in Scotland, by the Rev. Dr. Russell.

Memoirs and Remains of Bishop Lowth, by the Rev. P. Hall, M.A.

A new Atlas of Classical Geography, with an accented Index, edited by the Rev. J. P. Bean, M.A.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

The first Three Sections of Newton's Principia, 8vo. 3*s.* 6*d.* sewed.—A Treatise on Diseases and Injuries of the Nerves, by J. Swan, a new edition considerably enlarged, with ten Plates, 8vo. 14*s.* bds.—Flora Bathoniensis; or a Catalogue of the Plants indigenous to the vicinity of Bath, by C. C. Babington, F.L.S., 12mo. 2*s.* bds.—An Examination into the Causes of the Declining Reputation of the Medical Faculty of the University of Edinburgh, 8vo. 1*s.* 6*d.* sewed.—A Letter to R. M. Beverly, Esq., by F. R. Hall, B.D. 8vo. 1*s.* 6*d.* sewed.—Byron's Short-Hand, 8vo. reduced to 6*s.* half-bd.—Molineux's Stenographic Copy-Books, reduced to 4*s.* 6*d.* sewed.—An Investigation into the remarkable Medicinal Effects resulting from the external application of Veretria, by A. Turnbull, M.D. 8vo. 4*s.* bds.—British Library; Goldsmith's Miscellaneous Works, Vol. 1. 12mo. 3*s.* 6*d.* cloth.—Polymiclin Library, Vol. 1. (General Biographical Dictionary, by Meadows, Vol. 1.) 32mo. 4*s.* 6*d.* cloth.—Serle's Horae Solitariae, new edition, 2 vols. 12mo. 14*s.* cloth.—Ingles' Tyrol, 2 vols. post 8vo. 3*s.* 6*d.* cloth.—Lowndes' Bibliographer's Manual, 4 vols. 8vo. 4*s.* 6*d.* cloth.—Ditto, large paper, 8*s.* 10*s.* cl.—Remains of J. S. Carmichael, with a Memoir by Rev. D. King, 12mo. 3*s.* 6*d.* cloth.—Haldane's Evidence of Divine Revelation, 2d edition, 2 vols. 8vo. 21*s.* bds.—A Bibliographical Catalogue of Books privately printed, by J. Martin, 8vo. 2*s.* bds.; large paper, 2*s.* 12*s.* 6*d.* bds.—Analecta Anglo-Saxonica, by B. Thorpe, royal 8vo. 20*s.* bds.—Reply to the Travels of an Irish Gentleman in Search of a Religion, 12mo. 4*s.* bds.—Hebrew Primer, by Rev. A. McCaul, 8vo. 1*s.* 6*d.* sewed.—Lectures on the History of our Lord, by Rev. H. Blunt, Part 1. 12mo. 5*s.* 6*d.* cloth.—The Course of Christian Obedience, by Rev. C. Kemp, 8vo. 6*s.* cloth.—Eight Lectures on Saaman, by Rev. D. B. Langley, 15mo. 3*s.* 6*d.* cloth.—Bishop Andrews' Private Devotion, by Rev. B. Boucher, 12mo. 3*s.* 6*d.* cloth.—Family Library, Vol. XXXIX, and XL; Sketch-Book of Geoffrey Crayon, 2 vols. 10*s.* bds.—Views and Descriptions of Cyclopaen or Pelagic Remains in Greece and Italy, from Drawings by the late E. Dodwell, Esq., and intended as a Supplement to his Tour in Greece, 131 Plates, folio, 6*s.* 10*s.* 6*d.* cloth.—Edinburgh Cabinet Library, Vol. XV.; Persia, by J. B. Fraser, Esq., 12mo. 5*s.* cloth.—O'Keefe's Legacy to his Daughter (being his Poetical Works), 12mo. 7*s.* 6*d.* cloth.—History of the Presbyterian Church of Ireland, by J. S. Reid, D.D. Vol. 1. 8vo. 10*s.* 6*d.* bds.—Narrative of a Tour in North America, comprising Mexico and Cuba, by H. Tudor, 2 vols. 8vo. 21*s.* bds.

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL, 1834.

January.	Thermometer.	Barometer.
Thursday .. 16	From 39. to 49.	29.56 to 29.59
Friday .. 17	44. to 51.	29.37 to 29.30
Saturday .. 18	41. to 48.	29.44 to 29.61
Sunday .. 19	39. to 45.	29.63 to 29.53
Monday .. 20	34. to 48.	29.64 to 29.92
Tuesday .. 21	45. to 52.	29.82 to 29.69
Wednesday .. 22	43. to 50.	29.59 to 29.69

Prevailing wind, S.W.
Generally cloudy; with frequent rain.
Rain fallen, '65 of an inch.
Edmonton, CHARLES HENRY ADAMS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have no intention at present of resuming the articles entitled "Unrehearsed Stage Effects;" if we did, we might fill our sheet with the incongruities and absurdities so abundantly exhibited every night.

John S—y will be inquired into.

Thank Beta, but the poem is out of our line.

P. has puzzled us; and we doubt which has most time to make the search. We occasionally compress our eyelids closely together for minutes, as if that would restore the recollection of such inquiries, or—cause us to forget much more.

The Westminster Review announces that it is going to sell itself for less than heretofore. More cheap literature! And Taft of Edinburgh is reducing his plac price to a bawble.

We have looked at Prince Charles Edward Stuart's portrait, in the British Coffee-House: it is a small how-length, in a highland plaid costume, and seems to be a curious and interesting performance.

Mr. Lough's admiring group of the Centaurs and Lapithe is an honour to our national school of the noblest kind; and we regret that we cannot, this week, do more than express our utmost admiration of it.

Mr. O'Brien must excuse us. We praised what we thought deserving in his book.

An oversight deprived us of the pleasure of attending the first Conversazione of the Architectural Society on Tuesday; but we hope to obtain an account of it for next Saturday.

Mr. Inledon's concert-card came too late.

ADVERTISEMENT,

Connected with Literature and the Arts.

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF DENMARK having numerous LITERARY WORKS addressed by the Authors directly to him, and transmitted through the Post-Office, in contravention of his Royal Ordinance of the 24th January, 1829, has caused this notice to be given, that, from the 1st of February next, the transmission through the Hamburg Post-Office of all packets addressed to his Danish Majesty, containing printed works, will be interdicted, unless authenticated by an official seal, and the packets returned through the channel by which they may have been received. His Majesty, anxious, nevertheless, for the promotion of science and literature, has been pleased to authorise his Ministers abroad to take charge of such Works, and to dispose of them conformably to his Majesty's instructions.

TO LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTIONS.—To be Let or Sold, Extensive Premises, in a retired Situation, contiguous to St. James's Street, which are considered to offer peculiar advantages for the above purpose. The Apartments are spacious and light, the Terms moderate; and the Premises are extremely well calculated for the accommodation of two distinct Societies of the kind, the whole or part would be let separately.

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BLOOMSBURY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, 26, Great Ormond Street, Queen Square, opened Jan. 10, under high patronage.—The system includes Science, Classics, Modern Languages, General Literature, Drawing, Dancing, &c. Terms, for the whole Course, 18 Guinea per Annum in the Senior Department, and 8 Guinea in the Junior. No extra charge, Books and Stationery excepted. Head Master, Rev. G. N. Wright, A.M. P.A.R.H.A. &c. Prospectuses, containing the list of Patrons and Arrangements of the System, to be had at the School.

TO PARENTS, &c.—Among the various dispositions observable in children, some are found distinguished by a docility and eagerness for knowledge, which seem rather to require the assistance of a guide than the authority of a master. To insure to children of this class a greater degree of happiness, as well as more ample opportunities of profiting by their individual capacities, than are compatible with ordinary school arrangements, an Establishment is formed upon the principle of receiving a number so limited, as to admit of the domestic management of a private family, and especially encouraging a freedom of intercourse between Pupils and Instructors. To meet the increased intellectual demands of the age, in addition to the classics, a very comprehensive system of instruction is pursued; and as an essential portion of a liberal education, Drawing is included. A well-selected Library is also open to the Pupils.

Situation beautiful and pleasant, 5 Miles south of the Metropolis. Terms, including washing and separate bed, £50 per Annum. For particulars apply to Messrs. Harding and Leppard, Booksellers, Pall Mall East; or to Mr. Phelps, Stationer, Rathbone Place.

TO the ADMIRERS of SHERIDAN KNOWLES.—Just published by J. H. STARRIE, 10, Museum Street, and to be had of all Printers, price 2s. 6d., a beautiful Mezzotint Engraving on Steel, by Theodore Francis, from an original Picture, containing Portraits of Messrs. Knowles and Wardle, in an intensely interesting Scene from "The Wife, a Tale of Mantua."

Size of the Plate, 24 Inches by 8. N.B. The only Portrait of Mr. Knowles in Character.

TO BOOKSELLERS.—Wanted, a Young Man, of good address, to Superintend the entire Management of the Retail Department in a House in the City. Application to be made to 73, Chesapeake.

This day is published, price 2s. 6d. the Fifth Part of **ILLUSTRATIONS to the New Edition of the POETICAL WORKS OF SIR WALTER SCOTT;** containing, Three Landscapes—A Heraldic Design—Rokeby's Tomb—and a Portrait of Anne, Duchess of Monmouth, engraved in the best style.

A few proofs, royal 8vo. 3s. 6d.; India proofs, 4s. 6d.; Proofs before the letters, 7s. Charles Tilt, 68, Fleet Street.

BENT'S LITERARY ADVERTISER, &c. published on the Tenth Day of every Month, is supplied, Postage free, by all Booksellers and News-vendors, price Eight Shillings per Annum.

A Supplement, price One Shilling, just issued with the January Number, contains Lists of the New Books and Principal Engravings, published in London during the Year 1839, from January to December, inclusive, with their sizes and prices.

London: Printed for Robert Bent, and sold by Simpkin and Marshall, and all Book and Printersellers. * * * Librarians, Booksellers, &c. will find the above a most useful Paper for constant reference.

MUSIC.

Under the immediate Patronage of Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent.

VOCAL CONCERTS.—The Second Vocal Concert will be at the King's Concert Room, Hanover Square, on Monday Evening next, January 27th. The Selection will comprise Fesca's celebrated Psalm, "O bless the Lord," (never performed in this country); Dr. Greene's Anthem, "O clap your hands"; Quartet and Chorus from Euryanthe; Motet (M.B.) Carissimi's "Gloria"; "O bless the Lord," by T. Cooke, and Jolly; and Madrigals, by Wemyss and L. Marzoni.

To begin at Eight o'clock precisely. Single Tickets, Half-a-Guinea each, may be had of the Members of the Society.

The Third Concert will be on Monday, February 10th,

BOOKS PUBLISHED THIS DAY.

Classical Atlas.
In a neat portable form, price 3s. 6d. half-bound,
A COMPREHENSIVE CLASSICAL ATLAS, with a Memoir on Ancient Geography, Index to the Maps, the Modern Names in Italics, and a Tabular View of the principal Mountains and Rivers of the World, as known to the Ancients. Drawn and engraved from the best Authorities.

By WILLIAM MURPHY.
Dedicated to the Rectors and Masters of the High School and New Academy of Edinburgh.

"This is, without exception, one of the most beautiful and comprehensive manuals upon the subject of ancient geography that we have ever met with. It is as good, if not better, than the maps by Cellarius, and contains a quantity of the most important letter-press besides. Its size is also extremely convenient; in short, it is a work which students, in either classics or divinity, should never be without. It is admirably adapted also for general use in public seminaries, for which purpose it has been professionally published."—*Dublin University Magazine.*

"We have gleaned some interesting information from this curious little work, which, without pretension, purports to give a complete sketch of ancient geography, both by map and memoir."—*Aberdeen Journal.*

"This little work appears to be admirably adapted for schools. The maps are preceded by an index, containing the ancient and modern names of places, and their latitude and longitude. The arrangement is so simple, that any youth of moderate capacity may easily comprehend it."—*Dundee, Perth, and Cupar Advertiser.*

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"A more admirably arranged, or more beautifully executed, little work than the 'Comprehensive Classical Atlas,' we have rarely met with."—*Stewart's Telegraphic Dispatch.*

Published by Striving and Kenney, Edinburgh; Whittaker and Co., Cambridge, and Co., and James Duncan, London, and John Cumming, Dublin.

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Johnson's Dictionary in Miniature, for the Use of Schools. With the addition of a Vocabulary of Greek, Latin, and Scriptural Names, and many new Words. By William Angus, M.A.

London: Orr and Smith, Amen Corner, Paternoster Row.

Messrs. Fisher, Son, and Co. will publish the following, Feb. 1st:—

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Edinburgh: Wilson, 88, Royal Exchange.

THE PREACHER, Vol. VI. price 7s. 6d.

contains—Sermons by Dr. Chalmers (3), H. Metcalf, J. H. Evans, Bishop of London, Dr. Thorpe, B. Noel, &c. &c. Part XLIII. price One Shilling, in a few days.

Vol. I. price 7s. 6d. is republished. **Vol. II.** will be ready February 1st; **Vol. III.** March 1st.

Vol. I. to VI. uniform, extra boards, gilt lettering, 2l. 8s.

* * * Agents ordering complete Sets will order them with gilt lettering, with the following:—

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"It cannot be read without eminent advantage by every class of the community."—*Literary Gazette*, July 14.

For a further account of this Work, lately republished in America, vide also *Spectator* and *Court Journal*, July 7, *Courier*, June 30; *Foreign Quarterly*, August 1; *Morning Post*, &c.

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